

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 1988.—VOL. XLIII.

London, Saturday, September 27, 1873.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(ESTABLISHED 1842).
Every description of shares bought and sold at net prices.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
Ballymisk, 12s. 6d. Flagstaff.
Ballymisk, 12s. 6d. Last Chance.
Ballymisk, 12s. 6d. Teoma.
Ballymisk, 12s. 6d. Tyllwyd.
Ballymisk, 12s. 6d. Mr. CROFTS can give reliable advice on the above shares.

R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., HAS FOR SALE THE
FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
Aldy-Crib, 12s. 6d. 10 East Lovell, £1 4s.
Asheton, £3 1/2. 35 E. Foxdale, 10s.
Aberdaunant, 9s. 40 Eberhardt, £4 1/2.
Bog, 12s. 6d. 20 East Caradon, 26s. 6d.
Birdflye, £3 1/2. 50 Excelsior.
Birdseye Creek, £2 1/2. 50 Flagstaff, £3 18s. 9d.
Bosswell Downs. 100 Fortescue (Tin), 8s. 9d.
Chontales, 13s. 3d. 10 Great Vor, £3 1/2.
Colorado Ter., £3 18 9 30 Ladyswell, £3 1/2.
Cwm Elan, 6s. 25 Lovell (Tin), offer wtd.
Cedar Creek, £2 1/2. 40 Last Chance, £2 1/2.
Carn Camborne, 6s. 6d. 50 Marke Valley, 10s.
Castan Dinas, 11s. 3 50 Malpas.
Carn Bre. 20 New Silver Rake.
Clee Hill Colliery, 20s. 30 New Quebec, £3 1/2.
Dolcoath, 12s. 6d. 25 New Doleath, £2 1/2.
Drake Walls, £5 1/2. 15 Newfoundland (offer
wanted).
East Van, £3 1/2. 70 Old Batholes, 15s.
Emma (Silver), £3 3 9 50 Perkins Beach, 10s.
East Grenville, 7s. 5d. 25 Plymimmon, 8s. 6d.
London Office of Reference for Drake Walls and South Rosecar Mines.
L. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market
prices, and free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
prices in every description of security.

Shareholders should read the Special Edition of
HOW TO INVEST
(Post free 13 stamps).

THE CAPITALIST'S GUIDE.

R. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Wheat Crebor, Trelegh Wood, and Wheat Grenville Mines specially recom-
mended: the shares in all probability will advance in price many hundreds per
cent. a few months hence.

R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. M. specially recommends the purchase of CATHERINE AND JANE.

R. WILLIAM WARD
(Late WARD AND LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 45, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Capitalists and Investors will find through us the best and safest medium for
getting information and advice touching all kinds of Stocks and Shares, British
Foreign, together with the purchase or sale of them. All marketable securities
the Bampfylde, Brynn, Bosswell Downs, Aberdaunant, and the Wood Close
ones: these cannot fail to have a great rise in value.

M. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of London.
Advantage should be taken of the present low prices to secure shares in New
Soaloth, Cathedral, Excelsior, Penstruthal, Van Consols, and Great West Van
lines: they are all excellent mines, legitimately worked, with ample capitals, and
will well repay investments in them.

MCKENNA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

Orders received and commissions executed.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
Aberdaunant, 7s. 6d. 20 Gawton, £1 1/2.
Aldy-Crib, 12s. 6d. 10 Last Chance, £2 2s 6d.
Ballymisk, 11s. 3d. 25 Malpas, £1 7s. 6d.
Birdflye, £2 8 9. 10 North Croft, £1.
Bosswell Downs. 10 Marke Valley, £1.
Cle Hill Colli., 18s. 25 New Doleath, £2 10s.
East Lovell, £1 13s. 15 New Rosewarne, £1 2s.
Emma, £1 6s. 50 Penstruthal, £1.
Flagstaff, £2 1/2. 10 So. Condurrow, £1 17s.
Frank Mills, 3s. 25 South Tolcarne, 15s.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established
years), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:
Aldy-Crib, 15s. 30 Hobbs Hill.
Ballymisk, 12s. 6d. 50 Hindra, 28s. 9d.
Birdflye, £2 8 9. 100 Hindra, 28s. 9d.
Bosswell, 12s. 6d. 20 New Doleath, £2 6s 3.
Cle Hill Colli., 18s. 30 New Rosewarne, £1 2s.
East Lovell, £1 13s. 15 New Silver Rake.
Eberhardt, £4 5s. 50 Prince of Wales, 8s.
Excelsior, 100 New Rosario, 15s.
Emma, £2 1/2. 40 Newfoundland.
Flagstaff, £2 1/2. 50 North Pool, 39s.
Frank Mills, 3s. 50 Penstruthal.
Glasgow, 100 New Rosario, 15s.
Great West Van. 15 Roman Grn., £1 16 3.
Great Vor, £3 9s. 9d. 30 Rosehill Hill, 12s. 6d.
Great Laxey. 15 Roman Grn., £1 16 3.
Great West Van. 15 Roman Grn., £1 16 3.
Great Vor, £3 9s. 9d. 20 Richmond, £6 1/2.
Great Laxey. 20 Richmond, £6 1/2.
Gold Run, 5s. 9d. 30 So. Cwm Elan, 12s. 6d.
Hobbs Hill, 100 Tyllwyd.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
23 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
40 Gawton; 25 St. Agnes Consols; 5 Van, £38 1/2; 30 Penstruthal, £2 1s. 3d.;
40 Wheat Crebor, £4 1/2; 75 Wheat Mary (Tin); 100 Bwadrau Consols, 31s. 6d.;
100 South Tolcarne, 15s.; 600 Plymimmon, 10s.; 65 Blue Hills, 35s.; 200 Perkins
Bench; 100 St. Beward, 14s.; 50 Ladyswell; 45 New Doleath; 70 Wheal Tregoss,
2s.; 100 Tyllwyd; 35 Wheal Pever; 60 East Van, 18s. 9d.; 50 Caugynew,
18s. 6d.; 100 Fortescue; 15 Wheal Grenville, £5 1/2; 30 New Rosewarne, 26s.; 100
G. Trediggett, 10s. 6d.; 30 West Gwennap; 25 West Gorland; 25 Penhalls, £2 1/2;
50 Prince of Wales, 7s.; 15 Treviarrack; 50 South Roman Gravels, 28s. 6d.; 50
Mammoth Copperpools; 250 Gold Run, 5s. 6d.; 50 Cedar Creek, £5; 75 Emma,
£3 1/2; 50 Tregoss; 40 Flagstaff, £4; 50 Last Chance, £2 1/2; 25 Eberhardt, £4 6s. 3d.;
50 Cwm Elan, £2 1/2; 20 General Brazilian; 100 Saturn; 60 Mountain Chief;
50 Colorado Ter., £2 1/2; 200 Rossa Grande; 30 Vancouver Coal, £2 1/2 prem.;
50 Scotland Creek, £2 1/2; 40 Richmond Consolidated, £6 19s. 9d.; 125 Rio Tinto;
100 Chicago; 200 York Peninsula; 80 Newfoundland.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

M. R. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

M. R. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

M. R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON
BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr.
Thompson's "Investment Circular" for September now ready, post free, price 6d.

M. ESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 3, UNION COURT, OLD
BROAD STREET, E.C.; and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING
STREET, MANCHESTER.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—
BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The SEPTEMBER number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the
Position and Prospects of the General Investments and Mining Markets, &c.,
which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters.

* Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large
amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference.
—Vale London press.

Gratuit to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum.
Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

M. R. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS,
LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

40 Aldy-Crib, 10s. 3d.; 50 Almadin, 15s. 6d.; 50 Australian, £2.
50 Birdseye Creek, £2 1/2.
50 Belstone, 3s. 6d.; 50 Bellavista, £6 1/2.
35 Bog, £1 1/2.
50 Cape Copper, £2.
50 Clee Hill Colliery, 20s.
10 Doleath, £3.
20 Florence, £2 1/2.
50 Frank Mills, 4s. 9d.
100 Frontino, 2s. 9d.

WHEAL MARY continues to improve, and shares ought to be at once secured for
a great rise in price.

INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS.
Railways, Banks, Shares, Mines, should consult

THE "INVESTMENT REVIEW,"

Independent, Fearless, and Exhaustive,
BY JOHN R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Post free, Threepence.

M. R. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON, has
business in all British and Foreign Mines, and is prepared to lend money on any
marketable Stocks or Shares at moderate rates of interest. Shares sold for delivery
three, four, or six months hence on receipt of cover of 20 per cent.

For SALE, free of commission:—

20 Asheton, £3 1/2.
20 Bampfylde, £3.
30 Bog, £1 1/2.
100 Cook's Kitchen, £1 16 3/4.
20 Devon Great Consols, £2 prem.
50 Doleath, £3 1/2.
10 East Basset, £1 1/2.
10 East Lovell, £1 1/2.
50 East Van, £3 1/2.
50 Great Laxey, £1 1/2.
20 Great Vor, £3 1/2.
50 Hington Down, £1 1/2.
50 Ladyswell, £3 1/2.

WHEAL MARY continues to improve, and shares ought to be at once secured for
a great rise in price.

Latest and most reliable information concerning the above may be obtained on
application.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

TYLLWYD SILVER-LEAD MINE.

HARLAND AND CO., being always in a position to
PURCHASE THESE SHARES at a FAIR MARKET PRICE, beg to
inform dealers and others that they will be very glad to BUY ANY NUMBER at
any time for cash.

M. R. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND
SHARE DEALER, 224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE MEXICAN TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—I recommend the immediate
purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 1000
shares of £10. Full particulars upon application.

M. R. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—

20 Aldy-Crib, 10s.
100 Frank Mills, 5s. 6d.
100 Fortescue, 8s.
50 Penstruthal, £1 1/2.
100 Perkins Beach, 10s.
100 Prince of Wales, 6s 3d.
100 Roman Grav., £1 16 3/4.
100 Tyllwyd.

J. M. is a BUYER of any of the above at a small reduction from the quoted
price.

Latest and most reliable information concerning the above may be obtained on
application.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

TYLLWYD SILVER-LEAD MINE.

HARLAND AND CO., being always in a position to
PURCHASE THESE SHARES at a FAIR MARKET PRICE, beg to
inform dealers and others that they will be very glad to BUY ANY NUMBER at
any time for cash.

M. R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON
BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The MEXICAN TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—I recommend the immediate
purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 1000
shares of £10. Full particulars upon application.

M. R. JAMES HUME, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Business done for cash or account, or for two, three, or six months, on
closer terms.

FOR SALE—100 Flagstaff, £3 16s. 3d.; for account or three months delivery;

100 Emma, £3 1/2; 50 Tregoss, 31s.; 50 Last Chance, £2 1/2; 50 Richmond, £6 1/2.

A BUYER of Wheat Crebor at 3d.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

South C.nduraw. East Bosswell.
West Marla. Great Laxey.
Silkstone Fall Colliery. Aberdunant.
St. Agnes Consols. Penstruthal.
Goominans. Pacific.

FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE we recommend:—

Wheat Whisper. Aberdunant.
South Phoenix. Wood Close and Pol-
goeth.
West Van. Bampfylde.

We are prepared to deal in all Stocks and Shares at their market value for cash.

MESSRS. VALENTINE & CO., 17 AND 18, CORNHILL, E.C.,
BANKERS, BROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BULLION OFFICE,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Sales of Stocks and Shares, by Public Auction, every Tuesday, at the Mart,
Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

MESSRS. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT,
18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MINING AGENTS AND FINANCIERS.

Mining Business of every description transacted.

AUCTION SALES conducted at inclusive charges, any distance from town.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Business transacted in all marketable Securities for cash or account.

Messrs. E. E., and Co. advise the purchase of shares in Bampfylde, Bosswell
Downs, Brynn, and Woodclose and Polgoeth.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. B. LYTH AND D. HUTCHINSON,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every information respecting Railways, British and Foreign Stocks, Mines, &c.,
will be furnished free by post or on application.

Price-List daily. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

PERSONAL.—have REMOVED my OFFICES to No. 5,
BIRCHIN LANE (near Cowper's-court). SPECIAL BUSINESS in

Tyllwyd, Tregoss, Wheal Mary, Wheal Bonny and Shelton, Cardiff and Swansea
Coal, Wedgwood Iron, Bituminous Coal.

WOLSINGHAM PARK DINAS AND FIRE BRICK, MINERAL, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Capital £70,000, with power to increase, in 7000 shares of £10 each. £1 on application, £3 on allotment, £3 in three months, £3 in six months. A minimum dividend of £8 per cent. per annum is guaranteed for the first year £10 per cent. for the second year, and £12 per cent. for the third year.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY BELL, Esq., J.P., of Bells, Goodman, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BENJAMIN BULLOCK, Esq., J.P., St. Leonards, Morpeth, Northumberland.

JOHN E. POYNTER, Esq., of J. Poynter and Sons, Glasgow.

H. C. BATCHELOR, Esq., of Edmund Jones and Co., East India Merchants, King William-street, London.

THOMSON AIKMAN, Esq., of Thomson Aikman and Co., Glasgow.

CARL LANGE, Esq., Coal Owner, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SAMUEL NEVILLE, Esq., Gloucester House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Wolsingham.

JOHN BURRELL, Esq., Manure Manufacturer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SAMPSON LANGDALE, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, London, and Branches.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. HOYLE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ENGINEER—WILLIAM BURRELL, Mining Engineer, Durham.

ARCHITECT—JOHN JOHNSTONE, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GENERAL MANAGER—CHARLES FOX B. YOUNG, Witton-le-Wear.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. MONKHOUSE, GODDARD, MILLER, and Co., Public Accountants, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

SECRETARY—JAMES ARCHBOLD KIRROPP.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

GRAINGER STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the leasing, working, and manufacturing of the minerals, together with the extensive fire-brick works on the Wolsingham Park estate, situated in the county of Durham, three miles from the market town of Wolsingham, and about three and five miles respectively from the well-known Tow Law Collieries and Ironworks and Cox's Iron and Coal Works.

The property consists of the minerals under about 240 acres of land. Those at present leased are coal, Ganister stone, fire-clay, flag, slate, and building stones, ironstone, and limestone, as set forth in the plans and sections appended to the prospectus, the royalties payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being moderate.

The Derwent and Wear Junction branch of the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway Company passes over the estate, having the Salters' Gate Station on it.

The minerals on this estate have, until the last few months, been very little explored. Already very extensive deposits of Ganister stone, which is considered equal and similar in quality to the celebrated Dinas stone of Wales, have been discovered, extending over about 600 acres, and, no doubt, exist over the larger portion of the estate. One of these deposits has been opened, and is being worked by a drift from the hill side, and consists of—

From 8 in. to 9 in.	Good coal.
From 2 ft. 4 in. to 2 ft. 7 1/2	Fire-clay.
10 0	Ganister.
10 0	Fire-clay, of a quality which is expected to surpass any in the North of England.

Total 14 41/2

The whole of which can be worked together, and the coal is expected to increase in thickness and improve in quality as it is worked more from the exterior. This drift is also perfectly free from water, and could easily drain itself if there were any.

The quantity of minerals in this working appears practically inexhaustible, and more similar deposits have been found at different points.

Machinery and works, for the manufacture of about 30,000 per week of the Wolsingham Dinas fire-bricks, and 70,000 per week of the fire-bricks, with tramways to the deposits and slating to the railway station, will be given over to the company complete, and are included in the purchase-money.

From the map of the County of Durham it will be seen that these works command by railway, at nearly equal distances, all the iron works, coke ovens, glass works, steel and copper works, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland-on-Wear, and Middlesbrough-on-Tees, and also the advantages for export from these ports, as well as of Seaford and the two Hartlepools.

The profits on the manufacture of the best class of fire-bricks, where the material is also owned by the manufacturer, are very large, and the consumption both for home and foreign demand is enormous, and is yearly increasing. Bricks of this class, which resist great heat, and stand longer, with fewer stoppages of work for repairs, offer great advantages to the consumer over the ordinary class of fire-bricks, particularly when heavy foreign freights have to be paid.

It is proposed to extend the works so as to manufacture 50,000 of the Wolsingham Dinas fire-bricks, and 200,000 of the fire-bricks weekly.

The estimated cost of production of the Wolsingham Dinas bricks is 4s. per thousand, and the present market value ranges from £1 10s. to £5 per thousand, while that of the Welsh Dinas brick is £3 10s. per thousand, and it is considered that the Wolsingham Dinas bricks will be equal to them in quality. Taking the net profit at only £2 per thousand, on a weekly produce of 50,000, it is estimated that a profit will be realised on these of £2000 per annum.

In regard to fire-bricks, the Garnkirk, one of the best in Scotland, is now quoted in Glasgow at £5 per thousand, and the Wolsingham Park are expected to be superior to these. The estimated cost of such bricks being 3s. per thousand, and taking the net profit at 3 1/2 per thousand, which on a yearly make of 10,000,000, will be an estimated profit of £14,720.

It is estimated that the foregoing sources will yield an annual revenue of about £21,000, which, on a capital of £75,000 called up, would be equal to a dividend of 30 per cent.

As the present prices current for bricks of these classes may be considered a little exceptional, so also is the high price of coals and labour for making them; and when it is considered that no profit is allowed for the coal, which will be obtained at a nominal cost in working the other minerals, and that 9 in. of coal is equal to about 90 tons per acre, and it is not considered the estimate for the net profits of the brick manufacture on this extensive property as over-estimated, even in times of depression, at £10,000 per annum. Additions to profits will also be realised by the sale of Great Western cement, ground and pugged fire-clay, for which there is a great demand, and also by making other varieties of fire-clay goods.

The brickworks, as the demand increased, could be easily enlarged to produce half-a-million bricks per week, and so double the estimated profits.

It is confidently anticipated that at least one thick seam of coal will be found at no great depth, and it is proposed to continue the borings already commenced on the site of the estate nearest the Tow Law and Ingerman Collieries, from the position of the property, having galleries on the north and east, the probability of valuable discoveries of more coal and other minerals at an early date is very great indeed.

The quantity of flag, slate, and building stone of the finest quality lying around the railway is simply inexhaustible; and is at present worked from two quarries which it is proposed to extend materially as opportunity affords.

In one of these quarries an 11 in. seam of coal and 16 in. of fire-clay is worked along with the stone.

Reports on these valuable quarries are supplied, along with those from practical gentlemen as to the extent of the other minerals, and probable further discoveries.

The vendor guarantees on 7000 paid-up shares a dividend of 8 per cent. for the first year; 10 per cent. for the second year; and 12 per cent. for the third year.

It has been arranged to purchase from Mr. Sampson Langdale, for the sum of £47,000, the extensive fire-brick works, tramways, and railway sidings, together with the leases of the minerals, one of which was granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1870, and has 37 years to run; the other, granted in 1873, has also 37 years to run; also 50 acres of land, on a lease for 999 years, at a ground rent of £50 per year, on which are erected the present works, leaving ample ground for the extension and for the erection of workmen's houses, &c. Mr. Langdale receives £17,000 in cash, and takes fully paid-up shares in the company for £30,000, the balance of his purchase-money. The contract is dated the 16th day of August, 1873, and his made between him, Sampson Langdale, of the one part, and James Archbold Kirropp, on behalf of the company, of the other part, and may be seen at the office of the Solicitors, in Collingwood street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Engineers' and architect's reports, with analyses and Forms of Application for Shares, may be had of the Secretary, at the company's offices, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Wolsingham Park Dinas and Fire-Brick, Mineral, and Coal Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £1 per share on 7000 shares, of £10 each, in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby authorise you to enter my name on the Register of Members of the company for the shares so allotted.

Signature

Name in full

Residence

Date

Profession or business

CORNISH MINING.—To show the importance of consulting practical authority, I have only to draw attention to the following fluctuations during the current year, and as the various companies are most loudly advocated when at their highest range the uninformed more especially should act on independent authorities. As a rule, market dealers and brokers are the worst advisers, for they are very often wholly influenced by the surface currents of events. Consultation free, or Selected List of Securities, &c. Attendance 12 to 3 o'clock.

Dolcoath, from £975 down to £500, and dividends from £10 12s. 6d. annually to 15s quarterly; Tinroft, from £2 to £1 quarterly, and the price of shares from £47 to £40; Trumpet, from £14 to £5 and £6; Van Consol, from £9 to £5; Providence, from £20 to £4 and £7; West Frances, West Seton, Cook's Kitchen, Devon, North Levant, Wheal Basset, South Condurrow, and Herodsfoot, from dividend to non-dividend mines, and, in instances, greater fluctuations have transpired. Each of these mines present different and peculiar features, which those practically conversant with mining can alone explain. Every information and data supplied to intending investors upon application by—

RICHARD TREDDINICK,

Consulting Mining Engineer, 32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Dealer in Stocks and Shares.

Italian Egyptian, Turkish, and Spanish Bonds range from 8 to 15 per cent.

THE CROWNDALE CONSOLS (TIN AND COPPER) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in Shares of £1 each.

Of which 15,000 only are now offered for subscription. Payable—10s. on application; 10s. on allotment.

Share warrants to bearer may be issued to holders of 10 or more shares, thus making the shares of the company pass from hand to hand like bank notes, without any expense of transfer.

The share will be allotted according to priority of application. Should no allotment be made, the money will be returned to the subscribers in full.

DIRECTORS.

SEDGWICK S. COWPER, Esq., F.R.G.S., 10, Coleman-street, E.C.

FREDERICK C. DYER, Esq., Central Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

C. K. CROUCH, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Capt. J. ROBERTS, R.M.A., F.G.S., 24, Cheyne Walk, S.W. (Director of the Tyllwyd Silver Mining Company).

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, CAVE, FOSTER, BUXTON, and CO., 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SOLICITOR.

ROBERT S. GREGSON, Esq., 8, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

LOCAL MANAGERS.

JAMES MURRAY, Esq., Torquay.

CAPTAIN OF THE MINE—Capt. J. GOLDSWORTHY (of Wheal Crebor).

AUDITOR—F. WARWICK, Esq., Public Accountant, 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. H. CHARLTON, Esq.

OFFICES IN LONDON,
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to purchase and work, with approved modern appliances, the extensive and well-known tin and copper mines, situated in the parish of Whitechurch, about one mile from Tavistock, in the county of Devon, called respectively Anderton, Rix Hill, and Crowndale.

The three sets adjoin each other, and occupy one of the best channels of mining ground in the county. These properties are possessed of unusual advantages in respect of good roads, near proximity to Tavistock town and Railway Station, and abundance of water, having at the eastern portion of the sets a stream of water, adequate for all dressing purposes, and on the west the River Tavy, from which extensive water power can be obtained.

There are three known rich tin lodes, which run nearly east and west through Anderton and Rix Hill, and two copper lodes running parallel to the former through Crowndale, which are a continuation of those extensively worked in the Old Crown Mine, and have produced copper ore of the richest quality, for many years paying very handsome dividends. A splendid lode, yielding good rich work for tin has very recently been driven on.

The lodes are from 1 to 6 ft. wide, and are reported by competent surveyors to contain from 150 lbs. to 12 cwt. to the ton of lode-stuff. Very considerable quantities of tin are laid open ready to come away, and large profits on working are confidently looked for.

The property is situated upon lodes running parallel to that on which is the Devon Great Consols Mine, and the recent drivings in the Wheal Crebor (only a few fathoms from the Crowndale) have been valued at £120 per fathom (this within the last month), and the lode at Rix Hill at 12 cwt. of tin to the ton of lode-stuff.

The mines have been thoroughly inspected, and reported upon at the office of the leading mine agents of Cornwall and Devonshire, amongst them being Mr. W. Andrewartha, Mineral Surveyor to Sir Massey Lopez, Bart.; Capt. J. Goldsworthy, R. Unsworth, W. Methersell, R. Jackson, and others; the originals of whose reports can be seen upon application at the office of the solicitor of the company.

In addition thereto, full investigation has recently been made by Mr. Waters, a mining surveyor, who spent some days at the mines, and recommended an extension of ground in the lease, which recommendation has been carried out, and the set now embraces a course along the lode 2 miles in length by 1/2 mile in width, thus greatly enhancing the value of the property, and making it one of the most valuable in the whole of the great tin and copper districts of Cornwall and Devonshire.

The contract for the purchase of the sets of lodes date the 21st of July, 1873, and is made between James Murray and Jacob Leggissick, the vendors, of the one part, and Robert George Waters, as trustee for the Crowndale Consols Mining Company (Limited), of the other part, whereby the property is secured to the company for the sum of £2500, and 10,000 fully paid-up shares in the company, out of which sum the vendors will pay all expenses up to the time of allotment.

Prospectus, as in Forms of Application for Shares, together with copies of the reports, may be obtained from the bankers. The contract for purchase, as well as the Articles of Association and agreements, lie for inspection at the office of R. S. Gregson, the company's solicitor.

CROWNDALE CONSOLS (TIN AND COPPER) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

This form must be delivered entire to the bankers of the company, who will tear off and retain the Form of Application for shares.

Deposit 10s. per share upon application.

To the Directors of the Crowndale Consols Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid £10 to your bankers (being a deposit of 10s. per share), I request you to allot me shares in the Crowndale Consols (Tin and Copper) Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares or any smaller number which you may allot me, subject to the regulations of the company contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Name in full

Profession (if any)

Date 1573. Signature

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF MINING SURVEYORS, MINING CAPTAINS, AND OTHERS.

N.B.—The originals can be seen at the offices.

Croydon, June 2, 1873.—On the 20th of May last I proceeded to Tavistock for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the several mines known as the Crown Mine and the Rix Hill and Anderton Tin Mine, which combined are about 2 miles long by 1/2 miles wide.

At the old Anderton Mine the three parallel lodes are known to beginning the entire length of the sets. A shaft has been sunk at the east end 90 fms., and a large quantity of tin stopped out of each level west of the 50 fm. level was sunk on the north side of the lode and then missed it. Cross-cutting, however, south 4 fm. from the shaft, the lode was struck, and appeared 4 feet wide, carrying excellent tin ore, this lode reaches to the surface untouched. Westward there is another shaft, sunk 70 fms. on the course of the lode, which will be of great value for working the two mines as one.

Rix Hill.—A shaft has been sunk 40 fms. on an excellent lode of tin, but the working has only reached as deep as the 30 fm. level. I can obtain a contract to sink £1000 worth of tin to market from this shaft in three months after the water is forked. There is a large piece of good tin ground unworked between Rix Hill and Anderton, which could not be

THE SOUTH PRINCE PATRICK LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

the following gentlemen being subscribers to the Memorandum of Association:—
 E. C. TAHOURDIN, 13, Cornhill, London.
 JOHN WALFORD, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 HENRY SUNDERLAND, Handsworth, Birmingham.
 GEORGE BEECH, Moseley, Birmingham.
 WILLIAM SUNDERLAND, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 HENRY HOWELL, Moseley, Birmingham.
 J. A. CAMPBELL, Moseley, Birmingham.

BANKERS.

LLOYD'S BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), Birmingham.
 OFFICES, 47, ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

The Chwarzell-las and Dog Pit Mining Sets are situated upon the Halkin Mountain, in Flintshire, are 120 acres in extent, and immediately contiguous to the south boundary of the celebrated Prince Patrick Mine, which at the present moment may be considered one of the most prosperous and prolific mines in North Wales.

In the Prince Patrick set, traversing from north to south, is a remarkable deposit of lead ore, known as Parry's Flat.

The discovery of Parry's Flat in the Chwarzell-las Mine would doubtless make it equal in value to its rich neighbour, and as the other leads traversing the set yielded very large quantities of ore when the mine was worked, some years ago, there is every inducement to test the value of the property by a judicious expenditure of capital.

A shaft which is erected over the eastern shaft, and as both shafts are in excellent condition, operations may be commenced at once. A natural cavity or swallow drain the mine to a depth of 100 yards, consequently no pumping machinery will be required.

Mr. E. J. J. Dixon, Bangor, having purchased the interests of the former owners, has obtained an agreement for a lease from the Marquis of Westminster for 21 years, at a rate of 20s. per ton.

Mr. Dixon has entered into a preliminary agreement, dated August 5, 1873, with Henry Howell as trustee, for the transfer of the property on payment of £2000 in cash, and £4000 in fully paid-up shares in a company to be formed to acquire and work the mines.

THE SOUTH PRINCE PATRICK LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Since the issue of the Circular of the 6th August, the company has been duly registered. The driving of the level to intersect the great Parry's flat has been successfully met with.

Bala, Sept. 11, 1873.—I feel most glad to inform you that I got into the flat as expected, last night. The ground is strong above everything. The flat is 5 yards wide. The level is a few yards too shallow, and we must sink a sump to get into the body of the flat. I send sample of ore for your satisfaction; it has the same bearing exactly as the ore at the Prince Patrick. I expect in another fortnight to bring large lumps to surface.—JOHN JONES.

Sgt. 12, 1873.—I feel most happy to inform you that the flat improves considerably by sinking. The men got some fine lumps in the course of the night from the greatest soil I ever saw.—JOHN JONES.

For the circumstances of this important discovery, and the probability of an immediate output of ore in large quantities, it has been decided that the present issue of shares shall be limited to 4000. A considerable number have been already subscribed, and applications for the remainder may be made to Mr. E. C. TAHOURDIN, Sharebroker, 13, Cornhill, London; Mr. GEORGE BEECH, Sharebroker, Temple Row, Birmingham; or to the Secretary (pro tem.), Mr. HENRY HOWELL, 47, Ann Street, Birmingham.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the South Prince Patrick Lead Mining Company (Limited).

Please enter my name as applying for shares, of £1 each, in the South Prince Patrick Lead Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay 10s. per share on application, and the balance on allotment.

Name Address

The SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th September, instant, for TOWN; and on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, for COUNTRY. 1st.

By order.

INCREASED VALUE OF WATER POWER.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE in the price of coals has directed more attention to Water Power, and to the best manner of applying it. For many years it has been, to a great extent, neglected and untried, the great objection to it has been the variable nature of most streams in these countries, having abundant water during the winter half-year, and very little in the dry season. It is easily coupled to a steam engine, and, in this way, it can be used to a great extent during the summer half of the year, letting the water go to waste. This is now completely prevented, and the full available power can be obtained from a stream at every season by using

MACADAM'S VARIABLE TURBINE.

This wheel, which is now largely in use in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is the only one yet invented which gives proportionate power from both large and small quantities of water. It can be used for using a large winter supply, and work with equal efficiency through all variations of quantity down to a fifth, or even less if required. It is easily coupled to a steam engine, and, in this way, it can be used to a great extent during the summer half of the year, letting the water go to waste. This is now completely prevented, and the full available power can be obtained from a stream at every season by using

MACADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, BELFAST.

FOR SALE, TWO VERY FINE SINGLE FLUED CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 6 ft., with four Galloway tubes in each, 1/2 in. plates, 3 in. ends; large steam chambers and expensive fittings, as worked; lately tested to 1200 lbs. ONE DOUBLE FLUED BOILER, 28 ft. by 7 ft., with dome and fittings, as worked.

TWO 6-horse power HORIZONTAL ENGINES, with governors, fly-wheels, pumps, &c., of superior make.

MASSIVE SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, 9 in. centres, 12 ft. gap bed, extra strong.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE GEARED DRILLING MACHINES, WOOD PLANING MACHINE, 5 in. DONKEY PUMP, &c., all ready.

W. H. EATLEY KIRK AND PRICE,

ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

FOR SALE (ready for delivery), a high-class 18-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding, pumping, &c.

Also, a 25-horse power, with or without PIT WINDING GEAR.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL SECONDHAND PORTABLES, with NEW MORTAR MILLS, 8 to 9 feet spans.

Also, combined VERTICAL ENGINES and MILLS for GRINDING SLAG SAND, &c.

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

ROYAL ROUTE, VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS, by Royal Mail steamer IONA, from BRIDGE WHARF, GLASGOW, at 7 A.M., and from GREENOCK at 9 A.M., conveying passengers daily for OBAN, FORT WILLIAM, and INVERNESS.

For sailings to GAIRLOCH, ROSS SHIRE (for Loch Maree), STAFFA, IONA, GLENCOE, MULL, SKYE, LEWIS, and WEST HIGHLANDS, see bills, with map and tourist fares, free by post on application to DAVID HUTCHESON and CO., 109, Hope-street, Glasgow.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for the last 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1842), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and shareholding than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are enabled to thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best professional advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Although the present depression in English mines (owing in a great measure to the enormous losses incurred by the public in American gold schemes) is very great, perhaps there never was a time when some of them had better prospects of success, or when investors could with greater safety embark in a judicious selection. It was with this feeling that one of our firm, after going to Shropshire and Wales, visited Cornwall. Some of his Notes appeared, under the signature of "Argus," in last week's Journal, and we are now prepared with a selected list of mines, which may, we think, be safely recommended.

Meetings of Public Companies.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders will be held at Douglas, on Oct. 8, when the statement of accounts from Feb. 7 to Aug. 1 will be submitted. They show:—

Dr.—Balance last audit.....	£12,893 12 6
Sundry small sales, old iron, &c.	148 13 9
Lead ore sold.....	25,777 10 0
Blende sold.....	13,498 15 0
Lead, blende, and copper ore on hand.....	11,277 16 10 = £63,594 8 2
Cr.—Labour cost.....	£21,219 18 2
Merchants' bills.....	5,993 8 10
Ore credited last account.....	7,713 15 9
Royalty.....	2,294 11 11
Salaries, expenses, &c.	1,105 16 10
March and June dividends.....	15,000 0 = £53,327 10 9

Leaving credit balance..... £10,266 17 5

Out of this profit a dividend of 10s. per share will, it is anticipated, be declared. The statement of assets and liabilities shows on the asset side:—Ore on hand, as above, 11,277.16s. 11d.; bills current, and cash at bankers, 3223.13s. 10d.; land at Laxey, 500*l*.; due for old iron, &c., 143.18s. = 15,145.8s. 9d. The liabilities are:—Merchants' bills, 2890.3*l*; royalty, 1579.3*l*. 7d.; law costs, unclaimed dividends, &c., 409*l*. 4*s*. 9d. = 4878*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*.

The directors are anxious for the personal attendance of the shareholders when practicable.

SCOTGATE ASH STONE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday, —Mr. SENDEY in the chair.

Mr. TRICKETT, in the absence of the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said this meeting had been convened for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend. The directors had not prepared any report or balance-sheet, and, therefore, the statement he had to submit was simply an approximate one. They found themselves in the pleasant position of possessing assets which the directors deemed it desirable should be distributed; but, in looking over the Articles of Association, they found that by the 87th clause they had no power to declare a dividend without the consent of a general meeting, hence the necessity of the present meeting. The directors had examined the accounts, and were perfectly satisfied of their correctness, and by which they found themselves in this position—that they were able to recommend the declaration of an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. He, therefore, proposed that an interim dividend for the half-year of 4 per cent. be declared.

Mr. PERRY seconded the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER presumed the dividend proposed to be declared would come out of revenue, and not capital. —The CHAIRMAN: Distinctly so. The money paid had been—revenue account, 3867*l*, approximately; and received on account of sales, 4913*l*. A larger dividend could be paid, but as the better half-year had passed a larger amount would not be justified. The books were open at the office for the inspection of any shareholder.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously, and Mr. TRICKETT, the managing director, stated that the dividend warrants would be issued on or before Oct. 7. He also stated that the shares were not yet officially quoted, and probably would not be for some time, as the directors did not feel inclined to issue the whole of the shares; but any shareholder who wished to increase his holding had better communicate with the secretary. Practically, all the shares were taken up.

The CHAIRMAN said the board passed a resolution some two months since that 2500 shares should be the total number issue—2418 had been actually allotted, and there were two or three shareholders who wished to keep open the list for a week or two. Referring to the progress at the quarries, he stated that since March 1 stone had been sold of the value of 500*l*. He had spent some little time in looking over the works, and trying to arrange the best system for their satisfactory working. During the first three of the six months no stone was taken out, and only the tops removed. The result could not fail to be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The number of men employed during the earlier part of the time was 15*l*, who sent out 4*l*. worth of stone per month, while during the latter part 143 sent out stone of the value of 102*l*. per month, showing the practical value of the machinery they had erected and were erecting. Large buildings were being erected in which to place the rubbing machines; the steam engine was fixed, also the water engine, and the reservoir was being made; and he hoped that it in six or seven weeks the water-engine would be at work, with which he hoped they would be able to work 9*l*. out of the 12 months. But, to meet all contingencies, a steam-engine and boiler had been erected; two saw-frames had been purchased, which would be ready in a fortnight; and also two tooling-machines, one of which had not yet been delivered. The railway was now in first rate working order.

Mr. R. SKIRKETT also visited the quarries, and found everything most satisfactory. By the time the machines had been erected the producing capacity would be increased. It was a most valuable feature that the railway trucks were brought up into the quarry, then loaded, and brought direct to London without being disturbed.

Mr. R. SKIRKETT said that the company's property was a large one, and the adjoining property would very likely come to the company. The stone had as yet been scarcely tapped. The new steam-crane was probably now at work, by which the output would be very materially increased. They intended presently opening out the northern portion of the property, where they considered they had most valuable stone. Some of the shareholders had visited the property, and were satisfied that they had increased their interest.

The CHAIRMAN said that they had plenty of orders for the stone; indeed, the difficulty at present was to execute the orders.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the proprietors, and remarked that his heart and soul was in the success of the company. He felt he could not rest until the whole of the machinery had been erected, and he hoped to be again on the works on Monday. He had increased his interest, as had also several of his friends. Notwithstanding that they had the worst six months now to deal with, he was very sanguine that better results would be realised than during the past half-year. Upon their question of continuance, he said that he had always opposed the company undertaking the erection. By raising and selling the stone—for which the company was formed—he was quite prepared to take an interest privately. Two cottages were being built by the company on the top of the hill for the occupation of the men to look after the property. The meeting then separated.

THE UNITED BITUMINOUS COLLIERIES COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday—Mr. W. H. PALMER in the chair.

Mr. D. M. DEWAR (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors (referred to last week) congratulates the shareholders on the possession of a valuable property. Circumstances—entirely beyond the control of the management—have necessitated greater delay and a larger expenditure than was originally estimated, but the directors have to announce that the result has justified the outlay, and the Pwll-y-Domen Colliery is now in a vastly improved condition, and yielding a daily output of from 50 to 80 tons, which will be gradually increased to 80 or 90 tons, or fully double what was at first calculated upon. At the larger colliery, named the Weig, a trial shaft has been sunk to prove the coal, which is eminently satisfactory, and a slant is now being driven down for the effectual working of the mine, and as the coal has been duly reached at the indicated spot, a large output will be obtained when operations warrant the levels being opened up. The fire-clay having been proved of excellent quality, the directors have purchased clay rollers and steam-engine, and erected suitable drying sheds and kilns for the manufacture of fire-bricks, which command a ready sale at highly remunerative prices at and around Swansea. They also have under consideration the possibility of converting the small coal into coke, for which there is a great and increasing demand. The profit during the last six months has been at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, but the directors recommend a dividend of only 15 per cent., carrying forward the balance to the credit of next account, and they feel justified in expressing their confident belief that the property when fully developed will realise the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the company, an opinion which is amply confirmed by the accompanying report from the company's consulting engineer.

M. A. D. Johnstone (the consulting engineer) reported as follows:—Within the last few weeks I have had the opportunity of inspecting your collieries near Swansea, and I have to report that I am much pleased at the great advance made and the highly increased value of your property since my last visit. The works generally, including plant and machinery, are in a very satisfactory condition. The outlay at Pwll-y-Domen is now larger than I had thought possible 12 months ago. The colliery is looking remarkably well, and as you have adopted the wise course of not starving the colliery, but providing it with everything necessary for efficiency, the results now about to be realised must be most gratifying to the directors. With respect to the Weig, from the nature of the work, the progress here is necessarily slow. The slant is being steadily pushed forward, and strongly and substantially timbered, and I am confident that in a very few months you will be in a position to command a large output at this colliery.

The CHAIRMAN said the report spoke for itself. They were all perfectly satisfied that they not only possessed a very good property, but also with the manner in which it was being worked, as well as with the success which attended the operations, which was quite equal to what the most sanguine could expect. The larger portion of the property—the Weig—was being opened out, and there was no doubt that it would become a very valuable adjunct to what was being done elsewhere. From the manufacture of bricks also they expected to derive a very large revenue. The experiments with the coal as regards coke were most satisfactory. The property in every respect was one upon the possession of which the proprietors might well be congratulated. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER asked when produce might be expected from the Weig Colliery?—The CHAIRMAN said the coal had been reached, but it was necessary to

drive further, so as to work with greater efficiency. The quality of the coal was exceptionally good, and they might expect to get returns in two or three months.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if the bricks would be fire-clay?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, adding they would also make common house bricks. A few weeks ago the directors, secretary, and himself visited the colliery, and were very pleased with their visit. He candidly confessed that his brother directors took his place when they went underground, but they informed him that everything was being carried out in a most effective manner. Their report was most satisfactory.

In reply to questions, the CHAIRMAN stated that the local market would take all the coal they could possibly produce, and at a very remunerative rate; and the brickmaking would also prove a very remunerative feature in the undertaking. The coal was a bituminous—a very good house and gas coal—in fact, it was in every respect a good quality coal. The items for preliminary expenses included the general outlay upon the collieries and the expenses in the formation of the company; in the early history of a company there was necessarily a lumping of accounts, which would not be the case in future.

Mr. F. A. DENHAM seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts, which was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that during the last six months nearly 5000 tons of coal had been raised. At present they were sold unscreened, but a screen was about to be erected, although it was a question whether much better average price would be obtained; for their best scraped off coal they were realising 20s. per ton. The stock on hand was valued as through and through coal, at 12s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. COX seconded the

turly they broke the finest specimen of ore that had ever been broken in the Altin-Cris Mine. The importance of this discovery was very great, and if they found the lode in the deep adit it would then become a question as to what would be the best to do.

Mr. KING, then, would not dwell on the sweetness of this discovery until the next meeting.

Mr. HENRY MASTELL proposed, and it was unanimously resolved, that the debentures subscribed for be issued at once, and that another circular be sent out stating the amount subscribed, and inviting further subscriptions.

The proceedings then terminated in the usual manner.

WEST CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting was held at the mine yesterday.—Mr. GLUBB in the chair.

The statement of accounts showed a balance brought forward from last account of 7885/-; labour cost for 12 weeks ending July 19 was 4580/-; merchants' bills, 1246/-; coals, 1256/-; doctors' fees, 30/-; dues 443/-; sundry disbursements, 239/-; on the other hand the lead ore sold realised 640/-; blonde ores, 240/-; copper ore, 54/-; making a total of 6899/- over computed ore sold last quarter, 43/-; leaving the amount 6655/-; this showed a loss on the 12 weeks' working of over 159. The purser maintained that the lead raised this quarter was 1800/- worth less than last quarter. They had 1000 tons of blonde on the mine which they could not get a market for. The agents reported that they had not been able to make the returns of ore anticipated, in consequence of shortness of miners and a falling off in some of the tribute pitches. There were from 50 to 60 men short, and this had made a considerable difference in the credits. They had also been repairing the engine-shaft, and this had taken off several other pickmen, who would otherwise be raising lead. They were, however, glad to be able to say that the mine holds out good prospects, and with the moderate price for labour and material, with the required number of men, it would be in an excellent position. At the 140', in the new engine-shaft, they expect to intersect the main lode before next meeting; and, from the appearance of the winzes sinking below the 130', they have every confidence, in cutting them good at this point, in the future success of the mine.

Capt. JULEFF, in reply to a question, said the mine was looking quite as well as at the last meeting, if not better. He believed the scarcity of men was only temporary. They had three winzes sinking to the bottom level, and they promised well for the 140', as there was lead in all three. They were 60 men short, and every man rose 1 ton of lead a month. They employed every man that came in the district, but large numbers were going away to Durham and to America. It was suggested that more men might be kept at home if more money were given them, and the manager was instructed to do the best he could to get a full complement of men.

The CHAIRMAN said the balance now standing in favour of the mine was 6726/- This balance was carried forward, and the report adopted.

A conversation took place in reference to the renewal of the lease, and the purser read a correspondence which he had with the agents of the lords, but no definite answer had been obtained. The committee were instructed to press the matter forward, and to get a definite answer, yes or no, as soon as possible, as the time was approaching when the adventurers would have to look after themselves. The mine is considered to be in an improving condition, and some splendid stones were recently brought up from the bottom level.

WHEAL LUCY MINING COMPANY.

At the quarterly meeting of shareholders, held on Friday (Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts presented showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 564/- 17s. 4d.

The agent's report was of a very encouraging character. The agent (who was present) strongly recommended certain points to be continued, and offered to give up his salary for a time; but the Chairman stated that 750 shares had been relinquished, and there were letters intimating that if the mine were not stopped upwards of 1000 more shares would be relinquished, and it seemed, therefore, impossible to go on. For his own part, as the largest shareholder in the mine from the commencement, he was unwilling to give up, and so lose a large sum of money, while there was any chance of success; but if people kept relinquishing their shares, his already large interest in the mine entailing very heavy odds would become doubled, and a few shareholders might have the whole liabilities thrown upon them. Another large holder of 600 shares entirely concurring in the views of the Chairman, it was resolved that the works be suspended, and the machinery offered to the lord, in accordance with the terms of the lease, and if not accepted by the lord the mine and machinery to be offered for sale in one lot, or otherwise, as may be determined upon.

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

The four-monthly meeting was held at the mine on Friday, the purser, Mr. J. WALTER TACKE, presiding. The accounts showed at total expenditure of 3000/-, again 25% received, carrying a debit balance on 18 weeks' working of 541/- The manager, Capt. Oats, stated that in a short time they should be able to keep 70 shaft heads at work, and considerably increase the returns. The working costs of the mine would now be reduced about 600/- per month. The average price of tin in the past 16 weeks compared with the 16 weeks previously, is about 90/- 13s. per ton less. To meet the debit balance it was resolved that a call of 5s. per share be made, and that the spare material not required in working the mine be sold forthwith.

The following report from the agents was read to the meeting:—

Sept. 19.—Since the last meeting Wheal Cook engine-shaft has been sunk 5 fms. by six men, at 27/- per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 20/- per fathom; now down 51/2 fms. below the 35 fm. level. The 35 fm. level has been driven west of shaft 4 fms. 5 ft. by two men, at 7/- per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 5/- per fathom. The 35 fm. level has driven east 7 fms. 0 ft. 3 in. by four men, at 5/- per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10/- per fathom. The lode here is likely to improve, as we are now getting near the run of tin ground seen at the level above, where it was worth 15/- per fathom for upwards of 20 fms. driving. About 12 fms. east of shaft a winze has been sunk below the 25, and communicated with this level, which has given good ventilation, and laid open good tribute ground. The 25 fm. level, which was suspended for some time, has been driven west 1 fm. 2 ft. by four men, at 9/- per fathom; lode, so far as seen, 4 ft. wide, worth 12/- per fathom. We have two men tilling down the lode north, preparatory to rising against Eathorne's shaft, where it is very similar to that in the end. The 15 fm. level has been driven west 4 fms. 0 ft. 9 in. by four men, at 9/- per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10/- per fathom. At Eathorne's shaft we have cut a flat, put in flat sole, penthouse, &c., and sunk said shaft 1 fm. 4 ft. 8 in. below the 15 fm. level; but are obliged to suspend it in consequence of the water being too much to be kept by manual labour. We are now preparing to rise in the back of the 25 against it. The new or eastern shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 5 ft., and a rise put up against the same 4 fms. 5 ft., now completed with divisions, casing, and footway to the 15 fm. level. The lode for this sinking and rising varies from 2 ft. to 4 ft. wide, and worth from 12/- to 15/- per fathom. The men are now cutting flat, preparatory to sinking below, which will be pushed on with all possible speed. The 15 fm. level has been driven east of new shaft 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. by six men, at 11/- per fathom; lode 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide, worth from 15/- to 20/- per fathom. The adit level has been driven east of said shaft 3 fms. 1 ft., and put cut. Here we have communicated with the old men's workings, now suspended. The piece of lode driven through is 5 ft. wide, and can be taken away at 1 in. in 1/2 tribute.

Tony's shaft on north lode has been sunk 13 fm. 2 ft. 6 in. from the surface, which is about the adit level. Here we have driven east 2 fms., and west 2 fms., by four men at 9/- per fathom. The lode for the sinking and driving, where not taken away by the old workers, is about 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work; a very kindly lode. We have still four men clearing the adit towards Wheal Cook. For some time the men made good progress, and we hoped to have completed it by this time; but it has taken a more westerly course than we expected, consequently a greater length to clear; not only so, but for some time we had to stop a piece of the back to make the level high enough to stand up in. The ground is easy for stopping; but three weeks since we intersected a lode which appears to be from 6 ft. to 8 ft. wide, the bearing of which is about 25° north of east, of a very kindly appearance, and producing good stones of tin. There appears to be a great quantity of work done on it by the old workers, at and above the adit level. The lode here, and the ground north and south of it, have been very hard, consequently our progress has been slow. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting, we invited tenders from the different founders for supplying a new cylinder, nozzles, piston, piston-rod, &c., for the stamping-engine, which we contracted for with the Perran Foundry Company for the sum of 2500/- We are glad to say the whole are now on the mine, and everything will be in readiness to put in next week, which we shall begin about on Monday next. This will effect a considerable saving in the consumption of coal. We have sold during the 15 weeks 27 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs. of tin ore, at an average price of 69/- 9s. 4d. per ton, which is 9/- 13s. per ton less than the price received during the former 18 weeks, and making a difference in our credit of 262/- 2s. The prospects of the mine are as good as for some time past, and we believe, with a little improvement in the price of tin, with cheaper labour and materials, we shall soon get in a good position. We have employed on tutwork, 42 men; tribute, 39 men, 4 boys, and 2 girls; engine-men, 4; carpenters, smiths, and sawyers, 5 men and 1 boy; laders and fillers, 7 men; spallers, &c., 13 men; dressing tin, 3 men, 27 boys, and 40 girls; total, 119 men, 32 boys, and 42 girls.—WILLIAM OATS, PAUL PARK.

PROVIDENCE.—At the meeting, held on Wednesday, the accounts for the 13 weeks to July 25 showed a debit balance of 1182/- 1s., which it was decided to carry forward. It was resolved that, considering the continued unprofitable state of the mine, the lords be solicited to give up the due until a return of prosperity to assist the adventurers in further developing the mine. Captains W. Hollow, B. Martin, and S. Rogers reported upon the various points of operation. There is no change to notice in the south part of the mine since the last quarterly report. In the past week they have effected a communication in the 55 cross-cut with the winze below the 75 in the north part on No. 3 lode, from which they calculate to have an increased quantity of tin, as intimated on Sept. 18. They have now the satisfaction of reporting that they have made a general reduction of wages, which will assist them in working the mine.

WEST POLBRENN.—At a meeting of adventurers, held on Friday, Mr. T. Thorpe (Chairman of the company, presided). The financial statement showed the total expenditure for the four months to be 242/-, and the loss for that period 222/-, since reduced to 250/- The number of shares had been reduced by forfeiture from 2500 to 1800, but of these on 397 no further call would be paid, so that only 1402 were good. It was estimated that a call of 4s. would be required to meet the liabilities up to Aug. 1. In reply to a shareholder, Capt. Nancarrow said it would require a sum of 2000/- to fully develop the mine. It, however, possessed the advantage of requiring no expenditure for machinery or cost for coal, there being only underground explorations, which give every promise of satisfactory results. A committee of management was appointed, and a call of 5s. per share made for the liquidation of present indebtedness, the committee to report on the advisability of continuing the working of the mine.

TRUMPET AND TRENETHICK.—At a meeting of adventurers held on Sept. 19, at Wheal Bassett and Grylls account house, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1200/- 1s. 4d. A call of 5s. per share was made. It was resolved that operations be suspended during the winter months, and that the purser convene a meeting of the adventurers when required. The following report was read at the meeting.—Sept. 19: Since the last meeting of shareholders we have confined operations to sinking the shaft below the adit level, which is now down about 18 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., the water being very little, evidently been drained by the neighbour-

bouring mine. The lode varies from 6 in. to 12 in. wide, and at times producing good stones of tin; and, judging from what has been seen in the adjoining mine, a greater depth is required to make it more productive.—WM. OATS, WM. CARNE.

WHEAL MARGARET.—At the meeting on Monday to receive replies from the lord's agents on the subject of dues, and as to continuing the working of the deep levels, it was considered that Mr. Glanville's suggestion to amalgamate Wheal Margaret and Wheal Kitty would be advantageous to both. It was resolved to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. T. S. Bolitho, H. P. Vivian, R. H. Bamfield, and George Treweeke, to communicate with the Wheal Kitty proprietors to endeavour to arrange the amalgamation.

VAN MINING COMPANY—MONTHLY REPORT.

Sept. 23.—Seaham's engine-shaft will have been sunk by the end of this week 3 fms. below the 75, when we shall commence crossing north for the lode at the 75. The 60 is now extended west of Seaham's shaft 27 fms.; the end at present is in a knot of ground, which we met with in the 45 above, not very productive for lead, about 20/- per fathom; this will probably continue about 4 fms. until we get into the next run of ore. The same level east of Seaham's shaft is communicated to the 30 fm. level winze from the 45. We are pushing the level eastward upon the course of the lode, which is worth for lead 45/- per fathom. The 45, west of shaft, is now driving on a lode worth for lead ore 70/- per cubic fathom. The 30 fm. shaft, is now driving on a lode worth for lead ore 70/- per cubic fathom. The 30 fm. shaft is present in a very strong and masterly lode, turning out rich stuff for lead, but the main lode should be 6 fms. to the north of us here. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth on an average 37/- per cubic fathom; average width of the lode, 20 ft. The 30 now presents west of shaft 144 fms.; we are having in this end strong spots of lead intermixed throughout the shaft. This leads us to expect a rich lode in the 45 when it reaches this point. The 30 fm. level cross-cut, from the old engine-shaft, has been communicated to Seaham's shaft; we have also completed the cutting of a commodious lode. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, are on the average 20 ft. wide, worth 30/- per cubic fathom. The three stopes in the back of the 15, east of shaft, will average 26 ft. wide, and are worth for lead ore 14/- per fathom.—Surface: All our machinery is in good working order. Our four-weekly sale upon 500 tons of lead ore takes place on Thursday next, the 25th inst. The blonde we shall store for the present.—WM. WILLIAMS.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN SHROPSHIRE.

We are advised that an important discovery has recently been made at the Leeds Rockhouse Mine (near Minsterley). The engine-shaft, the sinking of which has been for some time suspended, has lately been resumed, and it is in the bottom of the shaft that a rich vein of lead has been cut into, at a depth of about 55 fms. from surface, and little more than 20 fms. under adit. The lode has an average width of about 3 ft., and in the eastern end of the shaft is valued at from 3 to 4 tons of lead per cubic fathom. It is thought that the shaft is just about penetrating a rich deposit, the matrix of the vein having a most congenial appearance for ore. In 3 or 4 fms. further sinking the north and south, or Roman Gravels, vein will be dropped into by the engine-shaft. This masterly lode, in places 10 ft. in width, has already been proved to be productive in extremely shallow portions of the Rockhouse Mine, therefore, when intersected by the shaft at a much greater depth at its junction with the richly productive east and west vein, upon which the shaft is now being sunk, great things may reasonably be expected from it. After the large outlay expended by the Leeds Rockhouse Company in developing their property we don't see the news of the discovery will be hailed with satisfaction by the fortunate and shrewd proprietors, most of whom, we are informed, are gentlemen from the neighbourhood of Leeds. The mine, we may remark, is provided with a very efficient plant, consisting of powerful steam engine, together with the usual pumping, winding, crushing, and ore dressing machinery generally employed in well-appointed lead mines.

SUBSCRIPTION for £100,000, in SIX PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES of £100 each.

Part of £275,000, which constitutes the entire Preference Capital of the CORNWALL MINERALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for the above will be CLOSED on MONDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., for LONDON, and on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.

G. S. HERBERT AND SON.

73, Old Broad street, London, E.C., September 24, 1873.

THE RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the above company have DECLARED a DIVIDEND, payable on and after the 13th October next, at the Union Bank of London, of SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the 14,000 fully paid-up shares of £5 each, and a PRO RATA AMOUNT upon the amounts paid upon the 10,000 new shares recently issued.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer Books of the company will be closed from the 1st to the 8th October, both days inclusive.

By order, THOS. WESTBURY HALL, Secretary.

Offices, 61, Moorgate-street, London, September 25, 1873.

CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices of the company on the 10th day of October, 1873, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at which the following resolution will, upon the recommendation of the directors, be submitted to the shareholders for their adoption:—

1.—That the following new articles be added to and form part of the Articles of Association of the company, and be respectively numbered 9 and 9½ therein (that is to say):—

2.—Provided always that, in addition to the aforesaid power of increasing the capital by the issue of new shares, the Board may at any time or times, with the sanction of an Extraordinary General Meeting, increase the capital by raising or borrowing any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £20,000, either by the issue of Debentures or Debenture Stock, either redeemable or irredeemable, or on Bond, Mortgage, or such other security, and on such terms and conditions as to calls (if any), and otherwise as the Board may see fit, but to be repayable at the option of the company (but not of the holders) at any time upon the company giving three calendar months notice to that effect, and repaying to the holders thereof the full amount paid up by them thereon, together with a premium of 10 per cent. upon the amount so paid up.

3.—The Board may at any time or times, with the sanction of an Extraordinary General Meeting, convert all or any of the Preference Shares already created or allotted, or which the company or board are now or hereafter may be empowered to create or allot, into such Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares shall be made without the assent in writing of the registered owners of such shares, or (if not yet registered) of the allottees thereof.

4.—Notice is also given, that at the same meeting, on the said 10th day of October, 1873, the following further resolutions will, upon the recommendation of the Board, be submitted to the shareholders for their adoption:—

1.—That the Board be empowered to raise at any time or times, by the issue of Debentures or Debenture Stock, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £10,000, such Debentures or Debenture Stock to be of such nominal value, and to bear such rate of interest (not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum), and to be issued to such persons (whether shareholders or not), and upon such terms and conditions as to calls (if any), and otherwise as the Board may see fit, but to be repayable at the option of the company (but not of the holders) at any time upon the company giving three calendar months notice to that effect, and repaying to the holders thereof the full amount paid up by them thereon, together with a premium of 10 per cent. upon the amount so paid up.

2.—That the Board be empowered, with the assent in writing of the registered owners of such shares, to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created or allotted, into such Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

3.—That the Board be further empowered at any time or times hereafter to create such a number of new shares, of £2 each, bearing a preferential dividend out of the annual profits of the company, of 6s. per cent per annum, with participation in the profits when the dividend on the ordinary shares exceeds that rate, as shall be equal in number to the shares, which shall from time to time be converted into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, provided always that the preferential share capital created under this resolution, and the aforesaid resolution of the 24th October, 1872, and for the time being remaining unconverted, shall not at any time exceed the sum of £5000.

4.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

5.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

6.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

7.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

8.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

9.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

10.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

11.—That the Board be further empowered to convert all or any of the Preference Shares so created into Debentures or Debenture Stock, as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the company in such General Meeting shall approve of, provided that no such conversion of any Preference Shares so created shall be made, and all liability in respect thereof cease.

Manchester, 325; Thomas Mills, Manchester, 150; J. T. Buckley, Greenfield, Farnsfield, 150; Arthur Buckley, Ashton under Lyne, 143; John Stafford, 78; Cross-greenfield, Manchester, 66; Robert Winstanley, jun., Manchester, 50; and C. Radcliffe, Greenfield, 54.

DARLINGTON FORGE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 77,000*l.*, in 200 shares. To take over the business of the Darlington Forge Company, at Darlington.

STAFFORD COAL AND FIRE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 3000*l.*, in 200 shares. Formed for the purpose of supplying fuel to its shareholders.

WATER AND GAS WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.*, in 2000 shares. To acquire concessions for the supply of water and gas to the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: Alexander Thorn, Cremorne Wharf, Chelsea; Samuel Slater, 36A, Moorfields; H. E. Trewella, Headingley, Leeds; Thomas Fuller, jun., United Service Club; Alexander Grabin, 28, Cornhill; J. J. Bennett, 71, Cornhill; and W. H. Smith, 150, Leadenhall-street.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

LEEDS AND ST. AUBIN.—In view of the many relinquishments made by distant shareholders, the shareholders in this undertaking resolved to sell up the company, and to offer the mine and machinery for sale as a going concern. The tin sold during the past four months realised £17*l.*, and showed a small loss. The tin line is amply supplied with machinery and 24 heads of stamps, and all 40*ft.* deep. To sink the shaft 10*ft.* further, the agent explained, would take five months, and entail a loss of about 70*l.* per month, as he could keep the returns to 4 tons per month; but in face of the relinquishments the shareholders present thought it best to wind up, and allow others to start afresh. The liabilities over assets, charging up the costs paid up to Sept. 5, were 112*l.*

EAST BALLESWIDEN.—Good progress is being made at this mine; the miners have a healthy appearance, and promise good work; more men are being put to work, and next month's sale of tin is expected to be a good increase on the one made on Sept. 18; in fact, it is confidently expected that the dividend for November will be paid out of profits, instead of the guarantee, as hereinafter. This will place the property in its proper position, the value of which must be very considerable.

NAVE-Y-KRICKET (Copper and Lead).—In another column the report of the agent of this company appears. From this it will be seen that the total output of the No. 1 level is worth no less than 3 tons of copper per fathom. The company get a high price for their copper this report is very encouraging.

Understand that the dressing-floors and barracks for the men are progressing well.

M. KIRK, late of No. 4, Birch Lane, has removed his offices to No. 5, in the same lane.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higgins, of Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in Aug. was 53,757 tons, against 1,199,43 tons in the corresponding month of 1872, showing a decrease of 234,466 tons. The particulars are:—From the Northern Ports, 530,595 tons; Yorkshire, 58,498 tons; London, 767 tons; Liverpool, 57,253 tons; Severn Ports, 210,769 tons; and Scotch Ports, 100,516 tons. The increase was—London, 57 tons; Liverpool, 28,411 tons; and Scotch Ports, 33,222 tons. Total, January to August, 1873, 7,587,898 tons; drift, 1872, 8,170,785 tons; decrease, 582,887 tons.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS (Messrs. R. R. Kelly and Co., Manchester).—Chemicals: Acid, muriatic, 4*l.* 10*q.* to 9*l.*; sulphuric, 3*l.* 10*q.* to 6*l.* 6*q.*; saltpetre, 7*l.* 10*q.* to 7*l.* 10*q.*; alum, best, in barrels, 3*l.* to 9*l.*; ground, 9*l.* 10*q.* to 1*q.* 7*l.*; ammonia, carbamate, 7*l.* 10*q.* to 7*l.* 10*q.*; muriate, 3*l.* 10*q.* to 6*l.* 6*q.*; sulphate, 3*l.* 10*q.* to 6*l.* 6*q.*; sal ammoniac, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 6*q.*; arsenic, white powdered, 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10*q.*; arsenic, 2*l.* 10*q.* to 2*l.* 10*q.*; 3*l.* 10*q.* to 3*l.* 10*q.*; 4*l.* 10*q.* to 4*l.* 10*q.*; 5*l.* 10*q.* to 5*l.* 10*q.*; 6*l.* 10*q.* to 6*l.* 10*q.*; 7*l.* 10*q.* to 7*l.* 10*q.*; 8*l.* 10*q.* to 8*l.* 10*q.*; 9*l.* 10*q.* to 9*l.* 10*q.*; 10*l.* 10*q.* to 10*l.* 10*q.*; 11*l.* 10*q.* to 11*l.* 10*q.*; 12*l.* 10*q.* to 12*l.* 10*q.*; 13*l.* 10*q.* to 13*l.* 10*q.*; 14*l.* 10*q.* to 14*l.* 10*q.*; 15*l.* 10*q.* to 15*l.* 10*q.*; 16*l.* 10*q.* to 16*l.* 10*q.*; 17*l.* 10*q.* to 17*l.* 10*q.*; 18*l.* 10*q.* to 18*l.* 10*q.*; 19*l.* 10*q.* to 19*l.* 10*q.*; 20*l.* 10*q.* to 20*l.* 10*q.*; 21*l.* 10*q.* to 21*l.* 10*q.*; 22*l.* 10*q.* to 22*l.* 10*q.*; 23*l.* 10*q.* to 23*l.* 10*q.*; 24*l.* 10*q.* to 24*l.* 10*q.*; 25*l.* 10*q.* to 25*l.* 10*q.*; 26*l.* 10*q.* to 26*l.* 10*q.*; 27*l.* 10*q.* to 27*l.* 10*q.*; 28*l.* 10*q.* to 28*l.* 10*q.*; 29*l.* 10*q.* to 29*l.* 10*q.*; 30*l.* 10*q.* to 30*l.* 10*q.*; 31*l.* 10*q.* to 31*l.* 10*q.*; 32*l.* 10*q.* to 32*l.* 10*q.*; 33*l.* 10*q.* to 33*l.* 10*q.*; 34*l.* 10*q.* to 34*l.* 10*q.*; 35*l.* 10*q.* to 35*l.* 10*q.*; 36*l.* 10*q.* to 36*l.* 10*q.*; 37*l.* 10*q.* to 37*l.* 10*q.*; 38*l.* 10*q.* to 38*l.* 10*q.*; 39*l.* 10*q.* to 39*l.* 10*q.*; 40*l.* 10*q.* to 40*l.* 10*q.*; 41*l.* 10*q.* to 41*l.* 10*q.*; 42*l.* 10*q.* to 42*l.* 10*q.*; 43*l.* 10*q.* to 43*l.* 10*q.*; 44*l.* 10*q.* to 44*l.* 10*q.*; 45*l.* 10*q.* to 45*l.* 10*q.*; 46*l.* 10*q.* to 46*l.* 10*q.*; 47*l.* 10*q.* to 47*l.* 10*q.*; 48*l.* 10*q.* to 48*l.* 10*q.*; 49*l.* 10*q.* to 49*l.* 10*q.*; 50*l.* 10*q.* to 50*l.* 10*q.*; 51*l.* 10*q.* to 51*l.* 10*q.*; 52*l.* 10*q.* to 52*l.* 10*q.*; 53*l.* 10*q.* to 53*l.* 10*q.*; 54*l.* 10*q.* to 54*l.* 10*q.*; 55*l.* 10*q.* to 55*l.* 10*q.*; 56*l.* 10*q.* to 56*l.* 10*q.*; 57*l.* 10*q.* to 57*l.* 10*q.*; 58*l.* 10*q.* to 58*l.* 10*q.*; 59*l.* 10*q.* to 59*l.* 10*q.*; 60*l.* 10*q.* to 60*l.* 10*q.*; 61*l.* 10*q.* to 61*l.* 10*q.*; 62*l.* 10*q.* to 62*l.* 10*q.*; 63*l.* 10*q.* to 63*l.* 10*q.*; 64*l.* 10*q.* to 64*l.* 10*q.*; 65*l.* 10*q.* to 65*l.* 10*q.*; 66*l.* 10*q.* to 66*l.* 10*q.*; 67*l.* 10*q.* to 67*l.* 10*q.*; 68*l.* 10*q.* to 68*l.* 10*q.*; 69*l.* 10*q.* to 69*l.* 10*q.*; 70*l.* 10*q.* to 70*l.* 10*q.*; 71*l.* 10*q.* to 71*l.* 10*q.*; 72*l.* 10*q.* to 72*l.* 10*q.*; 73*l.* 10*q.* to 73*l.* 10*q.*; 74*l.* 10*q.* to 74*l.* 10*q.*; 75*l.* 10*q.* to 75*l.* 10*q.*; 76*l.* 10*q.* to 76*l.* 10*q.*; 77*l.* 10*q.* to 77*l.* 10*q.*; 78*l.* 10*q.* to 78*l.* 10*q.*; 79*l.* 10*q.* to 79*l.* 10*q.*; 80*l.* 10*q.* to 80*l.* 10*q.*; 81*l.* 10*q.* to 81*l.* 10*q.*; 82*l.* 10*q.* to 82*l.* 10*q.*; 83*l.* 10*q.* to 83*l.* 10*q.*; 84*l.* 10*q.* to 84*l.* 10*q.*; 85*l.* 10*q.* to 85*l.* 10*q.*; 86*l.* 10*q.* to 86*l.* 10*q.*; 87*l.* 10*q.* to 87*l.* 10*q.*; 88*l.* 10*q.* to 88*l.* 10*q.*; 89*l.* 10*q.* to 89*l.* 10*q.*; 90*l.* 10*q.* to 90*l.* 10*q.*; 91*l.* 10*q.* to 91*l.* 10*q.*; 92*l.* 10*q.* to 92*l.* 10*q.*; 93*l.* 10*q.* to 93*l.* 10*q.*; 94*l.* 10*q.* to 94*l.* 10*q.*; 95*l.* 10*q.* to 95*l.* 10*q.*; 96*l.* 10*q.* to 96*l.* 10*q.*; 97*l.* 10*q.* to 97*l.* 10*q.*; 98*l.* 10*q.* to 98*l.* 10*q.*; 99*l.* 10*q.* to 99*l.* 10*q.*; 100*l.* 10*q.* to 100*l.* 10*q.*; 101*l.* 10*q.* to 101*l.* 10*q.*; 102*l.* 10*q.* to 102*l.* 10*q.*; 103*l.* 10*q.* to 103*l.* 10*q.*; 104*l.* 10*q.* to 104*l.* 10*q.*; 105*l.* 10*q.* to 105*l.* 10*q.*; 106*l.* 10*q.* to 106*l.* 10*q.*; 107*l.* 10*q.* to 107*l.* 10*q.*; 108*l.* 10*q.* to 108*l.* 10*q.*; 109*l.* 10*q.* to 109*l.* 10*q.*; 110*l.* 10*q.* to 110*l.* 10*q.*; 111*l.* 10*q.* to 111*l.* 10*q.*; 112*l.* 10*q.* to 112*l.* 10*q.*; 113*l.* 10*q.* to 113*l.* 10*q.*; 114*l.* 10*q.* to 114*l.* 10*q.*; 115*l.* 10*q.* to 115*l.* 10*q.*; 116*l.* 10*q.* to 116*l.* 10*q.*; 117*l.* 10*q.* to 117*l.* 10*q.*; 118*l.* 10*q.* to 118*l.* 10*q.*; 119*l.* 10*q.* to 119*l.* 10*q.*; 120*l.* 10*q.* to 120*l.* 10*q.*; 121*l.* 10*q.* to 121*l.* 10*q.*; 122*l.* 10*q.* to 122*l.* 10*q.*; 123*l.* 10*q.* to 123*l.* 10*q.*; 124*l.* 10*q.* to 124*l.* 10*q.*; 125*l.* 10*q.* to 125*l.* 10*q.*; 126*l.* 10*q.* to 126*l.* 10*q.*; 127*l.* 10*q.* to 127*l.* 10*q.*; 128*l.* 10*q.* to 128*l.* 10*q.*; 129*l.* 10*q.* to 129*l.* 10*q.*; 130*l.* 10*q.* to 130*l.* 10*q.*; 131*l.* 10*q.* to 131*l.* 10*q.*; 132*l.* 10*q.* to 132*l.* 10*q.*; 133*l.* 10*q.* to 133*l.* 10*q.*; 134*l.* 10*q.* to 134*l.* 10*q.*; 135*l.* 10*q.* to 135*l.* 10*q.*; 136*l.* 10*q.* to 136*l.* 10*q.*; 137*l.* 10*q.* to 137*l.* 10*q.*; 138*l.* 10*q.* to 138*l.* 10*q.*; 139*l.* 10*q.* to 139*l.* 10*q.*; 140*l.* 10*q.* to 140*l.* 10*q.*; 141*l.* 10*q.* to 141*l.* 10*q.*; 142*l.* 10*q.* to 142*l.* 10*q.*; 143*l.* 10*q.* to 143*l.* 10*q.*; 144*l.* 10*q.* to 144*l.* 10*q.*; 145*l.* 10*q.* to 145*l.* 10*q.*; 146*l.* 10*q.* to 146*l.* 10*q.*; 147*l.* 10*q.* to 147*l.* 10*q.*; 148*l.* 10*q.* to 148*l.* 10*q.*; 149*l.* 10*q.* to 149*l.* 10*q.*; 150*l.* 10*q.* to 150*l.* 10*q.*; 151*l.* 10*q.* to 151*l.* 10*q.*; 152*l.* 10*q.* to 152*l.* 10*q.*; 153*l.* 10*q.* to 153*l.* 10*q.*; 154*l.* 10*q.* to 154*l.* 10*q.*; 155*l.* 10*q.* to 155*l.* 10*q.*; 156*l.* 10*q.* to 156*l.* 10*q.*; 157*l.* 10*q.* to 157*l.* 10*q.*; 158*l.* 10*q.* to 158*l.* 10*q.*; 159*l.* 10*q.* to 159*l.* 10*q.*; 160*l.* 10*q.* to 160*l.* 10*q.*; 161*l.* 10*q.* to 161*l.* 10*q.*; 162*l.* 10*q.* to 162*l.* 10*q.*; 163*l.* 10*q.* to 163*l.* 10*q.*; 164*l.* 10*q.* to 164*l.* 10*q.*; 165*l.* 10*q.* to 165*l.* 10*q.*; 166*l.* 10*q.* to 166*l.* 10*q.*; 167*l.* 10*q.* to 167*l.* 10*q.*; 168*l.* 10*q.* to 168*l.* 10*q.*; 169*l.* 10*q.* to 169*l.* 10*q.*; 170*l.* 10*q.* to 170*l.* 10*q.*; 171*l.* 10*q.* to 171*l.* 10*q.*; 172*l.* 10*q.* to 172*l.* 10*q.*; 173*l.* 10*q.* to 173*l.* 10*q.*; 174*l.* 1

ing lode, worth 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. There is no change elsewhere, all our surface work going on regularly and satisfactorily.

CARN CAMBORNE.—Geo. Rowe, W. Penberthy, Sept. 21: The lode in the 95 east is improving in character, producing copper and tin to the value of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level, 95, and going down is worth 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 95 is worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. We are busily engaged in preparing for our sale of ore, particulars of which we will forward as early as possible.

CATHEDRAL.—J. Michell, Sept. 25: The lode in Colonel's engine-shaft is maintaining its size and character, and we believe will soon be in a rich course of copper ore; we shall in about a week or 10 days start two ends to drive east and west from the bottom of the shaft on the course of the lode.

CATHERINE AND JANE.—G. Williams, Sept. 24: I am glad to report that the lode in the trench east is wilting out, and is now 9 in. solid. We have been delayed the last two or three days by the breaking of the rods, but all is now in order. We are still driving the 80; it has much the same appearance as it had last week.

CRENNEL AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, J. Vivian, Sept. 24: Sturt's Engine-Shaft: The lode in the shaft is still disordered, and in consequence of its going down so perpendicularly we think we shall have to take some ground on the north side of the shaft in order to sink on the course of the lode. In the 215 driving west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore.—St. George's Shaft: In the 203 driving west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; we are expecting an improvement here daily.—Wool's Man-Engine Shaft: The men are making good progress in sinking the shaft, and we shall communicate with the 200 as quickly as possible.—Vivian's Shaft: The men have been engaged in taking up water and cutting ground for barrow-road preparatory to sinking, which will be completed by to-morrow. The tribute pitch in the bottom of the 200 is looking well.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: The sumpmen have not been able to do much in the bottom since last advised, owing to the breaking of the surface balance-box, the repairs of which caused the stopping of the engine 33 hours; the water is now again in fork. In driving the 234 west the lode is about the same size and value as when last advised. In the 234 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, having a good appearance. The lode in the 220 end east is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. We have taken up the water and commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 220, west of Pelly's shaft, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and good stones of tin.—Blewitt's Shaft: The lode in the 220 driving west is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. There are employed this week—on turtwork, 99 men and boys: on tribute, 38; on surface, 49; total, 158.

CWM DWYFOR.—T. Collier, Sept. 25th: The rock in the south cross-cut has become changed; the joints are much corroded. As we are now at the point where I expect to intersect the great lead lode, I doubt not but in driving a few feet more we shall cut it. There is a further improvement in the lode in the winze; I estimate its produce at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom, and believe the lead contains a larger percentage of silver than any before raised. In the east stope our operations have been confined to the north lode, which contains a branch of solid lead 4 in. wide, and one of copper 12 in. wide. As we are near the great cross-course, we may expect a further improvement at this point.

CWM ELAN.—Wm. Goldsworthy, Sept. 20: There is no change to notice in the 10, west of engine-shaft, since last report. The stope in the back of this level will produce about 18 ects. of lead and blende ore per fathom. In the 10, east of shaft, the reputed branch has improved from 6 to 7 ects. of lead per fathom. No 3 stope, in the back of the 10, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 200 end of the 10 is 4 ft. wide, and worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 82 is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 70 is worth 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the back of the same level (70) is worth 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, and other points are without change.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Sept. 20: The lode in the 105, east of King's engine-shaft, is 6 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and showing a kindly appearance. The lode in the 95 cross-cut south is improving, and yielding fine stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 82 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 82 is worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 70 is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 70 is worth 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, and other points are without change.

GLASGOW CARADON.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Sept. 23: We hope to get a hole through from the long winze in the bottom of the 65 to the 78 this week. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level east is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 65 east is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, with a good branch of ore standing to the south. When these two parts unite we expect a very much better lode. This end is now beyond the winze coming down from the 52, the lode in which is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. We expect to hole this to the 65 in about a fortnight, which will cut out a good piece of ore ground for stoning. The 52 east is worth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode hard and disordered here, although showing signs of improvement. The stope throughout the mine continue to look very well, varying in value from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The tribute pitches are improved, and turning out some good quality ore.

GORSEDD AND CELYS LEVEL.—W. Edwards, Sept. 25: During the past week we have extended east upon the Gorsedd vein over 3 yards, and find a gradual improvement as the men advance; there is a joint in the vein, composed of lead and clay, good saving stuff, and a few yards further east I think we shall make a good discovery.—Gorsedd Whim Shaft: Although the ground has been very hard to clear, the men are doing well, and the lode contains a larger percentage of silver than any before raised.

GORSEDD AND CELYS LEVEL.—W. Edwards, Sept. 25: During the past week we have extended east upon the Gorsedd vein over 3 yards, and find a gradual improvement as the men advance; there is a joint in the vein, composed of lead and clay, good saving stuff, and a few yards further east I think we shall make a good discovery.—Gorsedd Whim Shaft: Although the ground has been very hard to clear, the men are doing well, and the lode contains a larger percentage of silver than any before raised.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Polglase, Sept. 24: The 235 in s. north and s. uth, are poor. In the 220 north the lode has split for some fathoms; we expect to get on the main part of the lode shortly. The 220 ends, north and south from Welsh shaft, are not producing much mineral. No 1 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 3 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 200 fathom level, is worth 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in the bottom of the 200, is now worth 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 220 end north is worth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 200 is worth 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 180 is worth 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 180 is in disordered ground. No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 180, is worth 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 180, is worth 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 180 end is in disordered ground. The stope in the back of the 180 is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 165 is worth 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in the bottom of the 165 fathom level, is now worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 165 end north is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Dumbell's. The 185 end north is worth 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 185 end south is worth 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; we expect a good section of ground is before us at this point. In the 170 end south the lode is not yet cut through. The lode in the winze sinking below the 170 is worth 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 170 south is worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 170 end north seems to be improving. The lode in the 155 end south is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 155 end north is poor. No 1 stope, in bottom of the 140 north, is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 140, is worth 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the Azmash shallow level is producing spots of ore occasionally. Nothing new in the Glen adit level. At Glenroy we are driving north and south in the 15, and no change. We are at present unable to explore expeditiously, we shall not do anything at present at No 1 stope; but our plans are all arranged for a vigorous development here. The propositions made will give us the fullest advantages in raising the ore.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Polglase, Sept. 24: The 235 in s. north and s. uth, are poor. In the 220 north the lode has split for some fathoms; we expect to get on the main part of the lode shortly. The 220 ends, north and south from Welsh shaft, are not producing much mineral. No 1 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 3 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 220 end north is worth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 200 is worth 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 180 is worth 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 180 is in disordered ground. No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 180, is worth 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 180, is worth 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 180 end is in disordered ground. The stope in the back of the 180 is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 165 is worth 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in the bottom of the 165 fathom level, is now worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 165 end north is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Dumbell's. The 185 end north is worth 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 185 end south is worth 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; we expect a good section of ground is before us at this point. In the 170 end south the lode is not yet cut through. The lode in the winze sinking below the 170 is worth 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 170 south is worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 170 end north seems to be improving. The lode in the 155 end south is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 155 end north is poor. No 1 stope, in bottom of the 140 north, is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 140, is worth 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the Azmash shallow level is producing spots of ore occasionally. Nothing new in the Glen adit level. At Glenroy we are driving north and south in the 15, and no change. We are at present unable to explore expeditiously, we shall not do anything at present at No 1 stope; but our plans are all arranged for a vigorous development here. The propositions made will give us the fullest advantages in raising the ore.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Polglase, Sept. 24: The 235 in s. north and s. uth, are poor. In the 220 north the lode has split for some fathoms; we expect to get on the main part of the lode shortly. The 220 ends, north and south from Welsh shaft, are not producing much mineral. No 1 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 3 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 220 end north is worth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 200 is worth 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 180 is worth 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 180 is in disordered ground. No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 180, is worth 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 180, is worth 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 180 end is in disordered ground. The stope in the back of the 180 is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 165 is worth 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in the bottom of the 165 fathom level, is now worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 165 end north is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Dumbell's. The 185 end north is worth 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 185 end south is worth 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; we expect a good section of ground is before us at this point. In the 170 end south the lode is not yet cut through. The lode in the winze sinking below the 170 is worth 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 170 south is worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 170 end north seems to be improving. The lode in the 155 end south is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 155 end north is poor. No 1 stope, in bottom of the 140 north, is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 140, is worth 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the Azmash shallow level is producing spots of ore occasionally. Nothing new in the Glen adit level. At Glenroy we are driving north and south in the 15, and no change. We are at present unable to explore expeditiously, we shall not do anything at present at No 1 stope; but our plans are all arranged for a vigorous development here. The propositions made will give us the fullest advantages in raising the ore.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Polglase, Sept. 24: The 235 in s. north and s. uth, are poor. In the 220 north the lode has split for some fathoms; we expect to get on the main part of the lode shortly. The 220 ends, north and south from Welsh shaft, are not producing much mineral. No 1 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 3 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 220 end north is worth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 200 is worth 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 180 is worth 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 180 is in disordered ground. No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 180, is worth 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 180, is worth 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 180 end is in disordered ground. The stope in the back of the 180 is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 165 is worth 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in the bottom of the 165 fathom level, is now worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 165 end north is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Dumbell's. The 185 end north is worth 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 185 end south is worth 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; we expect a good section of ground is before us at this point. In the 170 end south the lode is not yet cut through. The lode in the winze sinking below the 170 is worth 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 170 south is worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 170 end north seems to be improving. The lode in the 155 end south is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 155 end north is poor. No 1 stope, in bottom of the 140 north, is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 140, is worth 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the Azmash shallow level is producing spots of ore occasionally. Nothing new in the Glen adit level. At Glenroy we are driving north and south in the 15, and no change. We are at present unable to explore expeditiously, we shall not do anything at present at No 1 stope; but our plans are all arranged for a vigorous development here. The propositions made will give us the fullest advantages in raising the ore.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Polglase, Sept. 24: The 235 in s. north and s. uth, are poor. In the 220 north the lode has split for some fathoms; we expect to get on the main part of the lode shortly. The 220 ends, north and south from Welsh shaft, are not producing much mineral. No 1 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 3 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 220 end north is worth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 200 is worth 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 180 is worth 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 180 is in disordered ground. No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 180, is worth 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 180, is worth 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 180 end is in disordered ground. The stope in the back of the 180 is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 165 is worth 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in the bottom of the 165 fathom level, is now worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 165 end north is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Dumbell's. The 185 end north is worth 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 185 end south is worth 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; we expect a good section of ground is before us at this point. In the 170 end south the lode is not yet cut through. The lode in the winze sinking below the 170 is worth 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 170 south is worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 170 end north seems to be improving. The lode in the 155 end south is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 155 end north is poor. No 1 stope, in bottom of the 140 north, is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 140, is worth 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the Azmash shallow level is producing spots of ore occasionally. Nothing new in the Glen adit level. At Glenroy we are driving north and south in the 15, and no change. We are at present unable to explore expeditiously, we shall not do anything at present at No 1 stope; but our plans are all arranged for a vigorous development here. The propositions made will give us the fullest advantages in raising the ore.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Polglase, Sept. 24: The 235 in s. north and s. uth, are poor. In the 220 north the lode has split for some fathoms; we expect to get on the main part of the lode shortly. The 220 ends, north and south from Welsh shaft, are not producing much mineral. No 1 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 3 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 220 end north is worth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the back of the 200 is worth 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 180 is worth 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 180 is in disordered ground. No 1 stope, in the bottom of the 180, is worth 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 180, is worth 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 180 end is in disordered ground. The stope in the back of the 180 is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 165 is worth 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in the bottom of the 165 fathom level, is now worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 165 end north is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Dumbell's. The 185 end north is worth 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 185 end south is worth 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; we expect a good section of ground is before us at this point. In the 170 end south the lode is not yet cut through. The lode in the winze sinking below the 170 is worth 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 170 south is worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 170 end north seems to be improving. The lode in the 155 end south is worth 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 155 end north is poor. No 1 stope, in bottom of the 140 north, is worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in bottom of the 140, is worth 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the Azmash shallow level is producing spots of ore occasionally. Nothing new in the Glen adit level. At Glenroy we are driving north and south in the 15, and no change. We are at present unable to explore expeditiously, we shall not do anything at present at No 1 stope; but our plans are all arranged for a vigorous development here. The propositions made will give us the fullest advantages in raising the ore.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Polglase, Sept. 24: The 235 in s. north and s. uth, are poor. In the 220 north the lode has split for some fathoms; we expect to get on the main part of the lode shortly. The 220 ends, north and south from Welsh shaft, are not producing much mineral. No 1 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 2 stope, in back of the 210, is worth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No 3 stope, in back

shaft. In the 106 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 17d. per fathom. In the 20 fm. level, driving east of shaft, no lode has been taken up since last report. The lode in the 90 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, is improving in appearance, as the north part is dropping in to the south or main part. The lode in the north adit level, driving west of eastern boundary, is still improving in appearance as we advance in the hill.

WHEAL MARY.—T. Parkyn, Sept. 25: Since my last report we have cut into the great north lode west of the cross-cut, and find the lode 12 ft. wide, and it is equally as rich for tin as we have it near the cross-cut and in the open pit, and is yielding tin very satisfactorily. I sent you a telegram on Friday to say we had cut the lode rich.

WHEAL RUBY.—J. Richards, Sept. 24: The lode in the adit end going west has been intersected by another branch of the cross-course, and find the lode 12 ft. wide, and the influence of those crossings I do not expect the main lode to get into a settled state. The ground is a little more favourable for driving, and I look for an early change in the lode going west of the cross-course, where I have always believed we shall find it profitable for tin.

WHEAL TREGOSS.—T. Parkyn, Sept. 25: We are still making good progress in driving the cross-cut south to intersect King's lode. The north lode is of the same value at the 22 as last reported, a most kindly lode, and is turning out tin very fast at the stamps. We have now one stop open, and shall commence to drive east and west on the lode to open more stops.

WHEAL UNITY WOOD.—G. E. Tremayne, W. Mayne, Sept. 24: The clearing, cutting down, and securing of Magor's engine-shaft below the 26 fm. level, by twelve men, is being forced on with all possible speed; the lode in the shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, and fluor-spar, with good stones of tin. The 26 fm. level, both east and west of the shaft, has been cleared and secured for a considerable distance, where we find the lode standing in places, both in the back and bottom of each level; the lode is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, and in places producing rich work for tin, the whole of which work on tribute.—Tonkin's Shaft: In the 20 fm. level, below the deep adit, we have commenced driving east and west of the shaft on the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of capel, quartz, and tin, and of the latter are each worth 6d. per fathom. In the 23 fathom level from surface, driving east from shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In a rise in the back of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 30s. per fm. Two stopes in the bottom, east and west of Oates's winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and each worth for tin 20s. per fathom. In the 10 fm. level, below the adit, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 15s. per fathom.—Jeffery's Shaft: In the 23 fathom level from surface, the lode in the end is at present small and poor. Three stopes in the back of this level are worth respectively 10s., 12s., and 20s. per fathom for tin. Blamey's shaft is cleared up and secured to the 26 fm. level, and cleared and secured the level west of shaft 50 fms.; the lode at this level is connected with a large course; a great quantity of the lode has been taken away from the back and bottom of this level by former workers, but in places where we find the lode standing we have discovered rich bunches of tin, worth from 30s. to 40s. per fm.; the principal part of the lode we find standing at this level will produce good work for tin. We have several pairs of men working on tribute in the mine on the different lodes, which are breaking a large quantity of tinstuff. The axle, with 16 heads, lifters, and frames, we have purchased are delivered on the mine, the erection of which will be pushed on as fast as possible. The four new buggies will be quite ready to receive the work from the stamps as soon as ready to work.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., Sept. 20: Hind's engine-shaft is still sinking through gravel. We have more water coming from the 130 cross-cut south, which has drained the shaft quite dry. The stop in back of the 160 preparing for Hind's shaft is worth 15s. per fathom. The 150 end east is worth 7s. per fathom. The 140, east of Gooding's, is worth 12s. per fathom. We have King's skip-shaft made complete for hauling at the 130, and shall now resume driving the 130 end east in a lode worth 12s. per fathom. The 120 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The 110 east is in gravel, and is poor. The winze below the 100 is being sunk the south side of the lode. The 90 east carries a little tin. The 80 east is worth 7s. per fathom. The 60 east is improving, now worth 10s. per fathom. The 50 east is worth 12s. per fathom. The 30 east is without alteration to notice; ground easy for driving, but lode poor. We are now timbering the adit level, as well as the engine-shaft, 12 fms. to 21 fms. below the adit; the timber in these places is exceedingly rotten, and is in a weak and dangerous state, and must be renewed before the water sets in.

AMERICAN MINES.—With regard to American mines, the entire absence of reliable information of any kind to be obtained at the companies' offices—Emma, Flagstaff, Tecomia, and Last Chance—has raised serious doubts as to the present position of all these undertakings; and the suspension of the Flagstaff and Last Chance dividends, as in the case of the Emma, after the glowing statements and the alleged large weekly returns of bullion telegraphed from the other side, has caused a very painful impression. It is to be regretted that no confirmation has been received at the Emma office of the discovery announced by telegraph on Aug. 12, and of which the directors informed the shareholders by circular. A thorough investigation is being made into the whole position of these mines, and it is intended next week to place before the readers of the *Mining Journal* information and facts which will be of service to them. During all the present week the Glasgow holders of Emma shares have been selling their shares—not a good sign, when the relations of the Chairman with the North are considered—and the complete and mysterious silence maintained at the office.

WAN CONSOLS.—The reports from this mine are most satisfactory. The lode in the 60 is worth 10s. per fathom for lead, and the winze under the 15, in advance of the 60 end, is also worth 10s. per fathom for lead; the lode is of a very massive character. Capt. Bramwell, who inspected the mine last Tuesday, says: "There is a very fine course of lead in the 60 fm. level, which is daily increasing, and in the bottom of the winze, under the 15, there is a course of ore 6 ft. wide, the two points worth over 20s. per fathom. You are certainly opening a first-class mine."

MAUDSLAY AND CO. STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.—3, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, AND ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, transact business in all Stocks, Shares, and Miscellaneous Securities, at close market prices.

MAUDSLAY AND CO. Having a branch establishment in the heart of Cornwall, will furnish the earliest information of discoveries in mines, enabling their clients to anticipate the rise in price of shares.

MAUDSLAY AND CO. Monthly Review upon Mines and Mining and Financial and Miscellaneous Undertakings should be consulted by all Investors. Forwarded free for two stamps, on application to 3, Craven Street, Strand, London.

M. E. CAVENISH TAHOURDIN, SWORN STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C., and SHREWSBURY, has for SALE, for CASH or ACCOUNT, the following SHARES:—

Buyer.	Seller.	Buyer.	Seller.
Aberdare	6s. ... 8s.	Last Chance	£ 2 ... £ 2 2½
Alt-y-Crib	10s. 6d. ... 12s. 6d.	Newfoundland	5 ... 6
Bog	£ 1 14s. ... £ 1 17s.	North Treskerley	3½ ... 5½
Boscastle Downs	... 14	New Silver Rake	5½ ... 5½
Birdseye Creek	2 ... 2½	Old Batholes	3½ ... 3½
Broadford	10s. ... —	Pennerley	1½ ... 1½
Clee Hill Colliery	14 ... 1	Penstruthal	3 ... 3½
Carn Brea	97 ... 101	Plymlimmon	5s. ... 6s.
Cwm Elan	7s. 6d. ... 8s. 6d.	Perkins Beach	7s. ... 9s.
Cook's Kitchen	15 ... 16	Richmond Consols	6½ ... 6½
Chontales	14 ... 15	Roman Gravels	18 ... 18½
Cedar Creek	1½ ... 2	Rookhope Valley	1½ ... 1½
Devon Consols	1½ ... 2	Sierra Buttes	3½ ... 3½
Don Pedro	7s. 6d. ... 10s.	South Roman Gravels	22s. 6d. ... 25s.
East Foxdale	— ... 1	South Prince Patrick	17s. 6d. ... 20s.
East Van	3½ ... 3½	Sweetland Creek	5 ... 5½
Emma	3 ... 3½	Tankerville	11½ ... 12
East Lovell	13 ... 14	Tecomia	1½ ... 1½
Eberhardt	4 ... 4½	Tincroft	45 ... 46
Fortescue	9s. ... 10s.	Tylwyd	1 ... 1½
Flagstaff	4 ... 4½	Van	38 ... 38
Grogwinion	2 ... 2½	Van Consols	4½ ... 5½
Gold Run	6s. ... 8s.	West Tankerville	3 ... 3½
Gawton	1 ... 1½	Wheat Crebor	4 ... 4½
Great Laxey	14 ... 15	Wheat Grenville	5 ... 5½
Ladywell	3½ ... 4	Wheat Mary	3 ... 4
Lovell	4½ ... 4½	W. Cadron	2s. 6d. ... 3s. 3d.

NOTICE.—Mr. TAHOURDIN is prepared—

1.—To sell the foregoing shares for delivery in three or six months, upon deposit of 25 per cent. of purchase money.

2.—Every other description of Stocks and Shares on same terms of delivery with moderate commission.

3.—To make advances on moderate terms.

4.—Purchasers of stocks or Shares for forward delivery will participate in dividends and increase in price.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in—

1.—Emma. Mr. TAHOURDIN being in direct telegraph communication with Utah is enabled to give reliable information upon these properties; and shareholders will do well to consult Mr. T. before buying or selling.

2.—The Mines of the Shropshire District.

3.—South Prince Patrick and New Silver Rake: These shares should be secured for a great rise in price.

English and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Dock, and other Shares dealt in at closest prices for cash or account.

CITY OFFICES, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

M E S S R S. L I S C O M B E A N D C O.,
39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
Beg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES OF MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

M R. T. P. T H O M A S,
MINING AGENT,
PONTERWYD, NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

T. P. T. offers his services to private parties and public companies in advising, inspecting, and reporting upon the mines in Wales, with which he has been practically acquainted for the last twenty-five years.

Parties desirous of taking an interest in the LLWYN TEIFY LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited), just registered, may obtain shares and every information as to the mines by applying to him at the above address.

* * * With this week's Journal an enlarged **SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET** is given, which contains:—Mr. Hermon's Prize Essays for the 'Prevention of Colliery Accidents—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Mr. W. Firth's Paper on Coal-Cutting Machinery—Dr. C. W. Siemens's Lecture on "Fuel"—Virginia: its Attractions to the Capitalist, No. II.—Leitrim Coal (T. A. Readwin)—Antrim Iron Ore (R. A. Watson)—Discrimination of Minerals—Elements of Geology—Blæmawr Melin Mountain, Carmarthenshire—Patent Matters, &c.—Original Correspondence: Iron and Coal at Doncaster; Coal; High Prices and an I Waste, the Reduction of both Imperative (W. Austin); Improvements in Iron Smelting (W. Mickle); Peat as Fuel, No. IV. (A. Yassard); Brain's New System of Mining (J. Kimber); Royal School of Mines; Companies Limited by Guarantee; American Mining (R. Knapp); Flagstaff, Last Chance, and Tecomia (W. E. Surtees); Emma and Flagstaff Mines (S. T. Pafford); New Dolcoath Steam-Hammer Stampers (J. Sturgeon); Red River; Tregardock Great Lode (N. Emnor); Great Work, and its Management (F. Hill); Lords' Dues; Mining in North Wales, and its Prospects; Mining in Montgomeryshire; No. VII.; New Dressing Machinery at Rhosyddol (C. A. Moreing); Improvements in Tin Mining (R. Moore); Scene Shifting in Cornish Enterprises (R. Tremick); Polbrean and West Polbrean Mines; East Lovell, and its Management; Tylwyd Silver-Lead Mine; Wheat Vincent Tin Mine; Bedford United; New Great Consols; Nant-y-Ricket Mine (R. H. Porter); Wheat Barnard—or English Mining: Its Present and Future (T. J. Barnard), &c.

SELLERS asking 112s. 6d. On Wednesday the market was quiet, and business done down to 110s. 7½d., at which price the market closed rather buyers. Yesterday the market was irregular, closing at 108s. 3d. buyers. To-day the market has somewhat recovered, and 110s. 6d. has been paid.

The shipments still continue to show a very serious falling off, and there is no improvement to report in demand for shipment. Makers are not willing to submit to any concession upon quotations, but there are second-hand parcels in the market which are obtainable below makers' prices. The demand for pig-iron is good, and affords support to the market.

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Sept. 19, 1873. ... Tons 14,018

Week ending Sept. 20, 1873. ... 8,784

Decrease 5,234

Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872. ... 21,933

LEAD.—There is no change to report in this metal, which continues at previous rates. LB is quoted 24s.; good soft English pig, 23s. 15s.; and Spanish, 23s. 5s. and 23s. 7s. 6d.

SPELTER.—The market is a shade easier, and ordinary Silesian quoted 27s.

QUICKSILVER shows an advance of 10s. upon previous business having been done at 16s.

TIN.—Buyers lately have been holding back, waiting the result of the Dutch Trading Company's public sale, which took place yesterday. The whole 30,000 slabs offered were sold, at an average of 75s. 10s., or 128s. The market for foreign upon this announcement assumed an easier tone, and Straits was sold down to 125s. 10s. cash.

The market closing nominally at 126s. The price realised at this sale was exactly 10s. less than was realised at the sale in April.

tin, price for the last four years has been—March, 1870, 76s. 8d.; Oct., 1871, 80s. 000; April, 1872, 85s. 000; March, 1873, 80s. 000; April, 1873, 85s. 000; Oct., 1873, 85s. 000; April, 1874, 85s. 000. It is understood that 10s. 000, 000 of tin is now unsold about 100,000 slabs of tin in Holland. This tin has been brought from the Straits settlements on account of the Athenean war, but will not be placed on the market except in certain quantities at bi-monthly sales, which are to take place hereafter. The market, therefore, will not be greatly affected by the metal being in Holland; in fact, these reserves have only been brought to Europe for the reduction of the market.

TIN-PLATES.—Manufacturers are competing rather severely for orders just now, and have made great reductions in their former rates. Cokes can now be bought at 30s. from makers, and it is rumoured that they have been offered in Liverpool at 29s. Charged are also lower, the demand is very limited, and buyers have the turn of the market in their own favour.

COPPER.—(Messrs. James and Shakespeare).—Nothing has been done in furnace material, either by private contract or public sale. The sales of bars have been even less than in the preceding week, the transactions up to yesterday comprising only 275 tons, of which 200 Urmeneta and of good ordinary brands 50s. down to 8s. cash, and 50 tons at 8s. and 8s. 6d. with long prompt; 25 tons R. Walker at 8s. 10s. cash. On Thursday morning the Chili telegram came, advising charters of 3400 tons pure for the last fortnight in August, 1873, to France; the so-called stock is given at 5100 tons, being a reduction of 100 tons since the previous message. The comparative figures last year were charters up to stock 3750 tons. Price of bars at Valparaiso on 3rd Inst. was equal to 8s. 10s. down in Liverpool, English conditions, but without commissions to merchants on either side. These news have no particular effect on the market, except rendering it, if possible, duller than before, but there is no pressure to realise, and the sales of yesterday were but 50 tons Urmeneta, and, or g.o.b.s., at 8s. cash, and 50 tons Banda, 8s. 000. In Australian sorts we note but 25 tons Banda at 92s. 12s. 6d. short cash, 85 tons Wallaroo at 93s. 10s. and 93s. usual 14 days. English maintains its values, and several smelters are demanding prices, both for raw and manufactured, which effectually preclude them from the market.

TIN.—No change in English, and makers are well supplied with orders. The demand for foreign has been limited, and only 55 tons 5s. 10s. Bilbion, were sold during the week, the former at 127s. down to 125s., and latter at 125s., all usual cash terms. At the Dutch sale of 30,000 slabs Banda was off yesterday from 74½d. to 76d., the average price being 75d., or about equal to 128s. 6d. laid down in warehouse, London. For the Ticketing of the 7th imo, 474 tons of Australian ore have been declared and 40 tons Peru. Berlin.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—Copper.—There have been transactions since our last, and prices have declined from 10s. to 2s. per ton. The about 250 tons. Good ordinary brands have been sold at 8s. down to 8s. 6d. with two and 3½d. with three months' prompt. Wallaroo at 93s. 10s. cash, and 1 Burra at 92s. 12s. 6d. cash. The usual Chili telegram arrived this morning, advising charters for the fortnight ending Sept. 2 as 3100 tons of copper, of which 1800 tons of bars and ingots, and 150 tons of ore and regalia for this country, and 100 tons of fine copper for France. These news further depress our market, and prices at the close are rather easier than those mentioned above.

TIN.—No change in English, and makers are well supplied with orders. The demand for foreign has been limited, and only 55 tons 5s. 10s. Bilbion, were sold during the week, the former at 127s. down to 125s., and latter at 125s., all usual cash terms. At the Dutch sale of 30,000 slabs Banda was off yesterday from 74½d. to 76d., the average price being 75d., or about equal to 128s. 6d. laid down here.

Meessrs. H. Rogers, Sons, and Co.—Copper.—Copper has been dull, with small sales since our last report. The Chili charters for the second fortnight in August were yesterday advised as 3100 tons, and the stock on the Coast is 3100 tons. This news has caused a reaction in the value of Chili bars, and prices are much easier.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been rather more active this week, and a little better feeling prevails. The mine in use deal in have been Wheal Crebor, Van Consols, Wheal Grenville, Marks Valley, Tankerville, West Tankerville, West Chiverton, Pembridge, Treleigh Wood United, Ladywell, Cook's Kitchen, South Roman Gravels, Great Laxey, 14 to 15; the accounts to be presented to the general meeting in the Isle of Man on Oct. 8 show a profit of 10,260l. 17s. 5d. The ore in hand is valued at 11,277l. 16s. 11d. The cash at banker's is 107s. 13s. 10s. 1d.; bills current, 2145. On the other side the merchants' bills owing are 2890l. 3s.; royalty, 1579l. 12s. 1d. The accounts extend from Feb. 7 to August 1. Sales of lead ore, 110,000t. 25,777l. 10s.; blonde, 3350 tons, 13,498l. 15s.; total (less credited at last account, 7713l. 15s.), 31,562l. 10s. The labour cost for same period was 21

SEPT. 27, 1873.

1-16th to 3-16ths; West Maria and Fortescue, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; West Basset, 30 to 35; Wheal Grenville, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Kitty (St. Ives), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Margaret, 1 to 2; Wheal Uny, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Lucy meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities of 564 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 17s. 4d., and an excellent report was read, but owing to the number of shares relinquished it was determined to wind up the concern.

Great West Van, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; a dividend of 1s. per share was declared. The 34 east, on the main lode, is worth 2 tons of ore per ton. The 34 east, on Greene's lode, is yielding 3 tons of blende per ton.

Among Foreign Mines, Chontales shares are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Eberhardt

and Aurora, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Emma, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Flagstaff, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; New Que-

brada, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; San Pedro, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sweetland Creek, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been generally somewhat less active. Utah descriptions are again ruled lower, the retrograde movement having been accounted for by the circulation of unofficial, but as yet uncontradicted, disparaging statements, and also by the publication of the usual anonymous contributions by the operators for the fall. To give prominence to these literary missiles, would, of course, just be playing into the hands of the professional detractors; but the fact can no longer be disguised that these unauthenticated circulars—now issued periodically—however wild the statements they contain, do produce an effect upon, at least, inexperienced shareholders, and it must also be reluctantly admitted that, by their inexplicable reticence, the executive of the three companies in question—the Flagstaff, Last Chance, and Tecoma—inexplicably passively co-operate with the shareholders' antagonists. Under existing circumstances, however, shareholders would appear to be acting with greater justice to themselves if, in the first place, they were to obtain from official sources the confirmation, or otherwise, of the many rumours now in circulation, rather than realise at a price that may hereafter prove to be considerably less than either the actual value of the respective properties. Home mines have been tolerably active, especially lead-producing properties. The suspension of operations at so many mines engenders a general depressing tendency, but no doubt it will be entertained that most of these properties will shortly pass into other hands, and under more propitious surroundings yield remunerative results to their owners.

The Metal Market continues quiet. The advices from America, and the advance in the rate of discount have had an adverse tendency on prices, which at the close are weaker. Copper has declined somewhat, and the Chili advices have further depressed values, and the market is easier. Tin has been dealt in to only a small extent, and closes steady, at quotations. Spelter is also steady, but the market has slightly fallen off.

Richmond Consolidated shares have continued exceptionally firm throughout the week, and after advancing to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, close 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; last week's run was 852,000, with three furnaces, the largest ever yet made. Information has been received that a shaft was being sunk below the level of the Lettice Tunnel, and at the date of the letter it was down 35 ft. in solid ore of paying quality. The directors complain, and not without reason, at the more than usual difficulty of invention of reports calculated not to affect the mine, but to prejudice the interests of shareholders. The statements in these reports are based on no foundation whatever—for instance, it was industriously circulated that the company were working "scrappings" at a time when, as now, the output from the mine is 40 tons per day, and the net profit about £70,000 per month. Other reports are of a more general character, chiefly anticipating the collapse of this or of other less fortunate companies. What is supposed to occasion this cannot be well surmised; the whole of the company are at present engaged upon the ore in the Richmond workings under the Look Out location, and the ore is now in sight and actually measured is more than sufficient to secure a margin of considerable profit upon the entire purchase-money of the whole Richmond Company, after satisfying all the costs of working; and the further developments under the large area belonging to the company will, in addition to the large quantity of ore (as large as that in sight and measured), guarantee to the shareholders large returns for years to come—so large that it would seem to remain for the Richmond Mine to realise almost the highest standard of success yet attained on this or the other side of the Atlantic. Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Aurora, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; it is not unlikely that a new contract may be completed for the use of the Stanford mill, and negotiations for the acquisition of a property are progressing satisfactorily. New Pacific, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; the company formed for purchase of the property of the old Pacific Company at Lander Hill has been registered, as noted last week, and subscriptions are coming in very well. It is at present offered only to the members of the old company, and should any of them desire taking their allotment others are ready to subscribe. The total of the new company being only 7500 $\frac{1}{2}$, the shares are well worthy of attention, when it is remembered that the last balance sheet of the old company showed that about 22,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ of ore had been sold from the Austin Mines in the 13 months ending December, 1872, and the mine is nothing like developed. The hill on which it is situated is full of silver-bearing lodes.

Flagstaff, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; last week's ore realised 3900 $\frac{1}{2}$; the advices continue very conflicting. Outside rumours state that the mine is almost worked out, but from the most reliable information obtainable the property is developing satisfactorily, and increasing in its producing capacity, and that it will quickly resume its former remunerative position. Last Chance, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; the latest advices state that the water is increasing in the level below the adit, and that machinery will have to be erected, which will take several months to complete, pending which remunerative returns can scarcely be expected. Tecoma, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; the information seems as meagre and satisfactory as heretofore. It has been mooted by some shareholders that a meeting should be forthwith convened, and compel the directors to impart such information. The great lack of confidence in Utah mines seems to arise from want of adequate information. As we always assert, facts, however unfavourable, are preferable to keeping shareholders in suspense. Advices from the newly-appointed manager are expected in about three weeks, however, and it is to be hoped that they will be communicated to shareholders with the least possible delay.

Emma, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; private advices continue to state that the mine is opening out in a very encouraging manner, and that if the present "development" continues for three months there will be as much as in sight as at any former period of its history, but there is the same reticence or absence of information as in the other Utah mines. Iah, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; Mr. Longmaid writes that he is actively engaged in preparing the dressing-floors, and that he feels confident that he can make the company a success.

In the Hydraulic, or Gold-Washing, Companies' shares there has been a considerable business, and they close firm. From a return made by the manager of one of the largest water companies in America, it appears that this last water season was the shortest experienced during the last ten years. We consider that the present is a good time to invest in these shares, as the rainy season will shortly set in, and will be followed, we think, in every instance by large profits, as every company represented on our market reports arrangements to take advantage of the first rain. Sweetland Creek, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; the quarterly dividend of 5s. per share (25 per cent.) has been paid this week. Accounts from the mine remain much as usual. Birdseye Creek, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; the tunnel is now completed within 20 ft., and fair progress is being made. The superintendent is putting everything in readiness for resuming operations when the rains commence.

Cedar Creek, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; the annual reports and accounts, in anticipation of the general meeting, have been issued. The accounts show that during the year the company has made a profit of £2,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8s. 2d., and divided 860s. 5s. amongst shareholders. Considering the shortness of the water season, and the delay caused by want of appliances, materials, &c., when the property was handed over, the result is not unsatisfactory; and, now that the claims are in running order, the profits next year will be, it is anticipated, considerably more.

Blue Tent, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; the agent reports all matters progressing very satisfactorily; some of the claims are rigged up ready for water, and the arrangements for completing the company's ditch are well advanced. The closing run of the season netted about £870. Malpaso, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; the demand for these shares has been continued through the week, but the amount of business done has been comparatively small, as there are but few sellers. Rica, 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; the incoming West India mail, due on Monday, is expected to bring news that the main bank has been reached, and should the early rains—which by the last advices had commenced six weeks before the usual rainy season—have proved continuous, a clean up is expected to be reported by telegram about Oct. 11. Malabar, 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Holcombe Valley, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 prem.; the sinking of the inclines is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and Mr. Haley expected to be down 200 ft. by the end of this month.

Cape Copper, 26 to 27; 110 tons of regulus and 200 tons of ore were sold, by private sale, on Sept. 8, at 17s. per unit (not yet assayed); 800 tons of ore were sold, by public ticketing, on Sept. 16, at an average of 16s. 10d. per unit, realising approximately £21,350. Van, 38 to 40; the new shaft is down sufficiently deep for the 75, and a cross-cut will be at once started to cut the lode. The mine is looking as well as ever. The sale on Thursday, 500 tons of lead, realised 7602 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 10s. The usual monthly report appears in another column. Van Consols, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in good demand, the mine having considerably improved. Tankerville, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12; there is no change reported from the mine. The company sampled 75 tons of ore this week. Dylife, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8; the operations here are progressing as usual. The sale yesterday was 90 tons of lead ore, realising 1257 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 10s. Bog, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; the water is just out of this mine, the agents reporting that they can see the top of the bottom level. The mine is looking well. Pennerley, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; from the report, which appears in another column, it would seem that on the whole the mine is looking better. West Esquair Lie, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; dressing will be commenced in earnest at the beginning of the week. The mine is unchanged. The lode is still of the same value at bottom of shaft.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Ashton, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Bog, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; Devon Great Consols, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; East Caudon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Wheal Lovell, 14 to 15; East Van, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Great Laxey, 14 to 15; Great Wheal Vor, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Marke Valley, 7 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Trellech Wood, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pennerley, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Roman Gravels, 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Condirrow, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6; Tankerville, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Timcoft, 45 to 47; Van, 38 to 40; West Consols, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Clifton, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Crobar, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Tinkerville, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Almada, 7 to 1; Birdseye Creek, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cest Creek, 1 to 2; Cape Copper, 26 to 27; Chontales, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Colorado Terrible, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Don Pedro, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Emma, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Flagstaff, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Last Chance, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Malpaso, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Quebrada, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Rica, 2 to 3; Port Phillip, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond Consolidated, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; Rica, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Sierra, Buttes, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; San Pedro, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. John del Rey, 14 to 15; Sweetland Creek, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Tecoma, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Utal, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; United Mexican, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway Company are 77 to 79. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Leased Lines' Bond Trusts are 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the New Issue 85 to 86. Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage are 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. Preference Stock are 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Common Stock are 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. United States Rolling Stock is 21 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. Erie Consolidated Seven per Cent. Bonds are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex-coupon. The Convertible Bonds of the Erie Railway Company are 80 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bischoffshein's Certificates for Erie Shares are 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 ex-dividend. It is announced that the subscription lists for the issue of 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Six per cent. Preference Shares of 100 $\frac{1}{2}$, each of the Cornwall Minerals Railway Company will be closed on Monday next, the 29th inst., for London, and on Tuesday, the 30th inst., for the country.

The Wolsingham Park Dinas and Fire-Brick, MINERAL AND COAL COMPANY, with a capital of 70,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, in shares of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, has been formed to purchase for 12,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ (to include all expenses up to date of allotment) the Anderton, Rix Hill, and Crowndale Mines, near Tavistock. The three sets adjoin each other, and occupy one of the best channels of mining ground in the county. These properties are possessed of unusual advantages in respect of good roads, near proximity to Tavistock Town and Railway Station, and abundance of water, having at the eastern portion of the set a stream of water, adequate for all dressing purposes, and on the west the River Tavy, from which extensive water power can be obtained. There are three known rich tin lodes, which run nearly east and west through Anderton and Rix Hill, and two copper lodes running parallel to the former through Crowndale, which are a continuation of those extensively worked in the Old Crowndale Mine, and have produced copper one of the richest quality, for many years paying very handsome dividends. A splendid lode, yielding good rich work for tin has very recently been driven on. The set is believed by the directors to be the most valuable in the whole of the great tin and copper districts of Cornwall and Devonshire. The lodes are parallel with those of Devon Great Consols, and 500 $\frac{1}{2}$ worth of ore has been obtained with two pairs of men during the past two months. The prospectus will be found in another column.

Admiral Lord Frederick H. Kerr has joined the board of directors of the Peat-Coal and Charcoal Company (Limited).

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as COLLIERY MANAGER, or ASSISTANT of an EXTENSIVE CONCERN (GOOD SURVEYOR), at home or abroad.

Address, "A," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

LEAD DRESSER REQUIRED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for an IMPORTANT LEAD MINE, in WALES, an EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN DRESSER. The Directors require full information as to ability and character, age, and salary required. One who understands Welsh and English preferred.

Apply to "Alpha," care of W. Everett and Son, 17, Royal Exchange, London.

WANTED.—A Gentleman, who speaks Spanish, and is accustomed to machinery, who is also able to superintend and organise work of any kind on Railways, or in Mines, is DESIROUS of BEING EMPLOYED in SPAIN, or any country where Spanish is spoken.

Address, "T," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a FIRST-CLASS MINING ENGINEER, to TAKE CHARGE of PYRITE MINES in SOUTH OF SPAIN. Must speak Spanish, and be able to make and keep Plans of the Mines, and Assay the Ores.

Applications to be addressed to Messrs. SHARP and CO., 10, Exchange-square, Glasgow.

WANTED, ONE or MORE CAPITALISTS to aid Advertiser, on most advantageous terms, in the further development of a PROMISING TIN PROPERTY. New and complete plant and materials at valuation.

Address, "E. C.," care of Deacon and CO., Leadenhall street, E.C.

WANTED, NEW or SECOND-HAND, a 10 to 12-inch HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, with REVERSING GEAR, with or without WINDING GEAR.

Apply to Mr. W. WARD, Crosby House, 95, Bishopsgate-street Within.

BELOWDA BEACON TIN MINING COMPANY.—ANY SHAREHOLDER in the above company being DISSATISFIED with the CONDUCT of the VENDOR and DIRECTORATE, will please COMMUNICATE with "H. E.," 1, Woolton street, Woolton, Liverpool.

TO BE DISPOSED (cheap) FIFTY WEST JEWELL SHARES for £75, and SEVENTY-FIVE GOLDEN CROWN MINING SHARES (New Zealand) for £100.

Address, "S. N.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

RAMPFYLDE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD, about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES, fully paid up, at £3 per share.

Apply to "H. H. F.," Eaton House, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—
LEAD ORES.—LEAD SILVER ORES.—SILVER LEAD ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.
SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.

Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

Mr. JOHN HENRY POOLE,
MINERAL AGENT.

BILBAO (SPAIN).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF
ANTIMONIAL LEAD, HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS,
SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD ASHES, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER RE-
GULUS, TIN ASHES, ZINC ASHES, SPELTER DROSS, HARD SPELTER
and MIXED METALS, DROSS or REFUSE containing COPPER, LEAD,
TIN, or ANTIMONY.

THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES
OF COMPETENCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned persons have been appointed to act as SECRETARIES to the several Boards of Examination, for the purpose of grant of Managers' Certificates of Competency under the above Act.

In the Examinations regard is had to such knowledge as is necessary for the practical working of mines in the different districts of the United Kingdom.

Applicants desirous of being examined should, therefore, apply for all necessary information to the Secretary of that District in which they desire to serve as managers.

Home Office, 27th August, 1873.

Mining District and Name of
Government Inspector. Name and Address of the Secretary to
the Board of Examination.

Scotland—Western Division. (W. ALEXANDER, Esq.)	C. MACPHERSON, Esq., 116, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. (JAMES P. BAKER, Es	

(SEPT. 27, 1873.

Notices to Correspondents.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

NEATH MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY.—Never hearing anything of the above company, formerly known as South Resolven and Cefn Mawr Colliery Company, I should be much obliged if any of your Welsh correspondents or any other shareholder would kindly state, through the Journal, what is doing in the matter, as though it went into liquidation some years ago, yet no information is given of the progress thereof. This is especially annoying, since an adjoining property—the Cardiff and Swansea—has turned out so well, and, from the fact of being informed in the early part of this year that steps were being taken to work the Neath Mertthy Colliery, one looks in vain through your pages for an answer from the proper authorities.—HOPEFUL.

AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.—May a constant reader ask one of your correspondents to answer the subjoined questions in your next issue:—Are the Eureka Consolidated and the Plumas Eureka one and the same company, and under what designation do they appear in the market?—Is the latter the Plumas Mining Company of California that was launched in 1870?—J. D.

GOLD ORE CONCENTRATORS—“W. P. D.” (Paris).—We are not aware of any work giving a *résumé* of the different dry and wet ore dressers or concentrators for gold ore and sulphurites, but much information on the subject was given in Kistel's work, published in America, as well as in that of Dr. Raymond, the United States Mining Commissioner. Both works can be obtained of Mr. D. Van Nostrand, Murray-street, New York. Verbal information in England could, no doubt, be obtained of Mr. John Darlington, of Coleman street Buildings, Moor-gate-street, London; he has devoted a lifetime to machinery of this description.

TECOMA MINE.—In the letter of “An Englishman,” in the Supplement to last week's Journal—page 1038, second column, line 8—in referring to the Tecomia Mines—\$20,000,000 should have been \$20,000.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.—“A Constant Reader” (Wolverhampton).—The quotations for shares not regularly dealt in upon the market are necessarily those at which business is stated to have been done by those who have had private dealings in them, and the prices paid or obtained are, of course, fixed by personal negotiation. This will readily account for widely different values being reported. In the earlier history of a mine it is usually difficult to secure the confidence of the public, so that upon attempting to sell a share in the open market perhaps not one-fourth the amount could be obtained which those connected with the undertaking consider to be its intrinsic worth. The price of many shares can only be ascertained from the secretaries of the companies, but there is no reason to conclude that they are therefore incorrect. Moreover, with mining, depressed as it is at present, the outside public are so disinclined to purchase into mines not having an immediate marketable price that too much attention should not be given to the extremely low quotations sometimes heard. It is generally believed that the present depression is merely temporary, and that a period of prosperity is near at hand.

Received,—“E. G.”—“W. H. J.”—“S. M.”—“Country Shareholder” (Watford): See an advertisement in another column.—“T. A. R.”—“W. D.”: Shall be glad to hear, as proposed.—“T. R.”—“J. N. F.”—“R. H. T.”—“H. P.” (Michigan)—“J. C.”

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

The leaders of the Miners' National Association, at a special meeting held a few days ago at Leeds, appeared very desirous of proving that the charge brought against the colliers of having been partly instrumental in maintaining the price of coal at the very high figure it has been at so long, and so driving the trade out of the country, had no foundation in fact. The president, Mr. McDONALD, in particular, in trying to prove the innocence of those he represented laboured very hard indeed, but his arguments were either beside the question, or altogether the reverse of favourable to the propositions he wished to prove, whilst he omitted altogether one of the most important elements bearing directly upon the rise in the price of coal, and its effects upon the trade and commerce of the country. He, in short, attributed the present position of the two great staple industries, which have in a great measure made England what she is and has been, to the “greed of the coal and iron masters,” who the moment they found they could get more for their produce did so, without any consideration as to the future. The president of the association, however, admitted that an advance in the price of coal was followed by the colliers making a demand for an advance of wages, for they “demanded to share in the prosperity of the trade.” Now, the advance in the price of coal being followed by an advance of wages, to our thinking, was just the way to lead to prices of coal going upwards, so long as the public requirements allowed colliery proprietors to increase their charges, and we do not see how the whole of the blame for whatever future or present injury may result from the exceptional state of things which has prevailed for nearly a year can be placed solely to the credit of the colliery proprietors. The mine owner and the miner have taken every advantage of the markets, one to obtain as high a price for his coal as he could, the other to share in the advantage gained by receiving higher wages—as, under ordinary circumstances, they were doubtless entitled to do. Consequently, there is nothing to be gained by attempting to make one side more virtuous than the other under such circumstances. Still, the coal famine of last winter, in our opinion, might have been averted by the miners had they desired to do so, but they exhibited no sympathy that we recollect of with the poorly-paid workmen in London and other populous districts, or with the scantily-clad and half-fed women and children that abound in all our large towns, and who are just able to keep body and soul together. And we have every reason to believe that the keen frosts, chilling winds, and general severity of the last winter sent many miserable beings to rest for ever, but whose time might have been prolonged had they been able to procure the fuel so necessary to the maintenance of life. Such facts are, no doubt, far from palatable to the representatives of the miners, hence their desire to show to the working classes that the coal masters, and not the men, are alone responsible for all the misery endured by the poor from the want of a sufficiency of fuel at a moderate price. But the sufferers are not likely to take for granted the mere interested assertion made, that “Colliery is the friend, not the Short.” They know too well that whilst the miners have been revelling in luxury, and the colliery owners making vast fortunes, it has been their lot, in consequence, to pay a greatly increased price for every necessary needed by themselves or their families, and who have had very often to go short of what was required. They have also found out that coalowners are not the only persons to blame, and that there are others, besides some few capitalists.

“To whom a conscience never wakes.”

That our supplies of coal might have been more than equal to our requirements had the men so desired is admitted by all persons conversant with the trade. The leaders had only to sanction the shift system, and the output of our collieries would have been vastly increased. But this they refused to do, knowing that increased production would, probably, have led to a slight diminution in the price paid for cutting coal, although by getting a comparatively small quantity more than they did, or working a full instead of a broken week, the men would have been equally as well off as they otherwise were. The preferred, however, to have a diminished output to ensure the maintenance of prices and wages by the insufficiency of the supplies to meet the consumption. By adopting such a course the miners and their representatives, like their superiors, have been selfishly alive to their own interests, so that the poor at least have nothing to thank them for.

Taking up the question as to the high price of coal driving the trade out of the country, the president of the association quoted statistics to show that the Scotch iron trade during the present year had been unexceptionally good. Where he obtained his figures from we are unable to say, but they are certainly far from correct, as we shall show. At the meeting alluded to Mr. McDONALD said “he had in his hand an authoritative return of the iron trade of Scotland, the only district in the United Kingdom which had stocks. The return shows that the make of 1869 exceeded that of 1867, that of 1870 the make of 1869, the make of 1871 that of 1870, and the make of 1872 that of the previous year.” Now, so far from the above being correct, we find, according to Mr. HUNTER's returns, that, taking the last four years, the production of pig-iron in Scotland in 1869 was 1,160,000 tons, in 1870 it had increased to 1,206,000 tons, in 1871

it had fallen to 1,160,000, and in 1872 it had still further decreased to 1,090,000 tons. So much for actual production of pig-iron. Of the pig held by the Scotch ironmasters Mr. McDONALD states that the stocks are very much lower now than they have been for years. We are not aware of the data on which the statement is made, although, as the gentleman alluded to says “if he was rightly informed,” the matter is decidedly open to doubt, for we find that the shipments from the Scotch ports for the first week of the present month were 10,629 tons, being 5170 tons below the same period of last year. The total shipments from Scotland for the first eight months of the present year show a decrease of upwards of 200,000 tons as compared with the corresponding months of 1872. Now, if that does not show a great decline in the iron trade we do not know what does, and we strongly recommend a comparison of the figures given above with those produced by the president of the Miners' National Association, who does not give any authority, keeping also in mind that the black-band brands of Scotland, from their superior quality, realise a higher price in our markets than any others.

The public will now be able to judge how far Mr. McDONALD was correct or otherwise in asserting that “The cry about driving the trade from the country was misleading, and contrary to fact.” The statement we gave last week as to the marked decrease in our exports of iron to America, and the great probability of our being driven from the markets of that great country before so very long, will fully bear out our remarks on the present occasion—that the high price of coal has caused a vast amount of misery to great numbers of our population, greatly increased the cost of living, and is fast driving at least one of our most important industries away from us. Still, as the National Association of Miners' executive has appointed a committee to draw up and issue a manifesto showing the reasons that have led to the present high price of coal, “based on accurate data,” we shall defer any further remarks on the subject until the publication of the manifesto, with regard to which we shall, in all probability, have something to say.

THE UNITED STATES, AND THE IRON TRADE.

The attention of the British iron trade has been much directed of late to the United States—first, because the Great Republic was for some time our best customer for railway iron; secondly, because we have nearly lost of late this valuable outlet for the products of our metallurgical industry; and thirdly, because American ironmasters threatened us even with competition. During the last few days the two great commercial centres of the United States—New York and Philadelphia—have been the scene of stirring events; and the question which now comes up for consideration is “What will be the effect of the disorganisation of American financial affairs upon the American iron trade?” There seems no reason to doubt that the, at any rate, temporary embarrassments of Messrs. JAY COOKE and Co., of New York, are attributable to the tendency to undue railroad speculation which has prevailed in the United States during the last two or three years. Since the close of the great civil war in April, 1865, the American public has been gradually going railroad-mad; and in 1871 and 1872 the extent of new line brought into operation was reckoned not by hundreds, but by thousands of miles. Where the new lines were carried into tolerably well settled districts they have proved reasonably remunerative; but the Northern Pacific, undertaken by Messrs. JAY COOKE and Co.—at any rate, it was virtually undertaken by that important firm—was obviously a very arduous and difficult affair. The promoters of the Northern Pacific have had to plunge into a trackless wilderness, and everything, of course, has depended upon the progress of immigration in the districts traversed, and the ease with which capital could be procured from the public. Messrs. JAY COOKE and Co. appear to have been under the impression that, at any rate, funds would have been forthcoming, and that population would also accumulate in time. Accordingly, a vast mass of 730 per cent. First Mortgage Northern Pacific Bonds were offered to the public through Messrs. JAY COOKE and Co.; but these bonds hung fire, and Messrs. JAY COOKE and Co. have been assisting the enterprise with advances until they can do so no longer. As the case now stands, the Northern Pacific has been completed to the extent of 452 miles from the Duluth or Atlantic end, and to the extent of 65 miles from the Puget Sound or Pacific end. Between these sections there is a rather awkward gap of 1500 miles, and the question now is “How will this awkward gap be filled up?” If it cannot be filled up, the Northern Pacific will have to trust to such local traffic as it can contrive to develop, and it may for some years to come remain a melancholy instance of the vanity of premature efforts. Should this untoward result be witnessed, the Northern Pacific may exercise a chilling effect upon railway enterprise generally in the United States, and the collapse for a time of American railway financing may be the consequence. *Prima facie*, it certainly does appear probable that the reverse which has befallen the Northern Pacific must check the speculative railroad enterprise which has run wild in America, and it may also involve disaster to many other similar undertakings. We may be unduly alarmists, but if our apprehensions are realised to any substantial extent, a blow will of course have been struck at American railway credit from which it may not recover very readily, and the effects of which will react upon the American iron trade, which appeared to be receiving all at once such a fungous development. Another consideration—which may appear to have rather a fox and the grapes smack about it, but which is, after all, not to be despised—is that suggested by the reflection that it may have been rather beneficial than otherwise to the British iron trade to have escaped the dubious patronage of American railroad companies of doubtful credit. To have sold our iron to such concerns, and to have received depreciated bonds in exchange would certainly not have been an unmixed advantage, to put the matter in the mildest form and in the least offensive terms. The process by which an American railroad sometimes struggles into existence is peculiar. In the first instance it is made anyhow, or almost anyhow. It is brought together in the roughest possible fashion, and with little or no regard to stability, and perhaps even to safety. If a remunerative traffic can be developed over the road, it is gradually improved and rendered more or less equal to the business which it has to accommodate; but if the traffic results are disappointing, why then the line is, perhaps, abandoned to its fate, and the grass is allowed to grow over the rails which have been laid down, and the sleepers upon which they repose are permitted to rot. Upon the whole, it seems to us that the suspension of Messrs. JAY COOKE and Co. may give a check to American railroad enterprise, and indirectly also to the American iron trade. But if American ironmasters have learnt their strength, a check in the home demand for their iron may render them more anxious to develop external trade, and hence their competition with our own iron manufacturing firms may increase in Canada and other quarters.

COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—In the Supplement to this day's Journal will be found a highly interesting and exhaustive paper on Coal-Cutting by Machinery, by Mr. WILLIAM FIRTH, of Leeds, to whose indefatigable enterprise and perseverance we are really almost exclusively indebted for the development of the whole system of machine hewing. From the first introduction of the crude contrivances which attracted so much attention some ten or twelve years since, Mr. Firth has spared neither time nor money to endeavour to bring the machines to perfection, and the important result of his labours cannot be better ascertained than by reference to the paper read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science just mentioned.

RATING OF LEAD MINE SURFACE WORKS IN SHROPSHIRE.—The report of the Assessment Committee to the Guardians of Forden Union is, to some extent, satisfactory, since it shows that litigation will be avoided. The mines affected are Snailbeach, Lordshill, Central Snailbeach, Myton Dingle, Perkin's Beach, Tankerville, Pennerly, Old Batholes, West Tankerville, South Roman Gravels, and North Tankerville, and the rating of the surface works of these mines has added 2047. to the gross estimated rental of the parish in which they are situated, and 1547. to the rateable value thereof, representing more than one-eighth of the entire net rateable value of the parish. The several companies expressed themselves dissatisfied

with the manner in which they had been treated, but wisely determining not to attempt to maintain their views by litigation, remarking that they did not think it worth while going to the expense of an appeal, but considered “that there had been a distinct breach of faith in the non-fulfilment of the terms agreed to by Mr. Helleay.”

SILVER IN CHILI.—The latest mail from the West Coast of South America brings news of important silver discoveries in Chili. One of the new mines is situated in Cerro Negro. The vein is rather more than a yard and a half in width; it can be traced to a distance of upwards of 300 yards, and is full of native silver. Other and more important discoveries are reported in the desert of Atacama, at a distance of 15 leagues from Chanaral. The ore in this case is said to yield “from 8000 to 10,000 marcs per cajon.” From Copiapo, and other towns in its region, crowds of people were starting for the new mines, and so great was the excitement that many places were likely to be nearly deserted. At Copiapo as much as \$150 had been paid for a single mule. Later advices from this district report the discovery of five more veins of great richness. What the precise effect of these new developments, if confirmed, may be upon the price of silver must, of course, depend upon the relative addition which they will make to the existing production of that metal. But it is not a little singular that at the very moment when the use of silver currency is being discarded throughout a large part of Europe, the supply of this precious metal bids fair to be largely increased.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The value of the gold imported from Australian Colonies has increased this year to a rather sensible extent, the value of the receipts to August 31 being estimated at 6,215,649^l, as compared with 4,082,831^l in 1872, and 4,125,142^l in 1871. In these totals the month of August in each year figured for 1,040,737^l, 571,122^l, and 570,089^l respectively. Queensland is now producing gold at the rate of 210,000 ounces per annum. Quartz reefs at Yarr Creek, 90 miles south of Port Darwin, in the northern territory of South Australia, are spoken of as rich. The gold fields of Auckland, New Zealand, have presented an improvement of late. The Helleys diggings, in Tasmania, have been almost deserted, owing to stormy weather. A rich discovery is said, however, to have been made on Bullock Creek, at the back of the Malahide estate, in the district of Fingal, Tasmania.

PROFITABLE MINING.—The official accounts of the (Comstock) mines of Store county, Nevada, for the quarter ending June 30, 1873, show that 13 mines produced 130,883 tons of ore, worth \$6,945,51875, or at the rate of over \$27,000,000 per annum; Belcher alone yielding at the rate of over \$14,000,000 per year, and Crown Point at the rate of over \$10,000,000. This is a wonderful showing; and when we consider that the yield for years has been enormous, we are struck with the immense wealth that has been extracted from the mines of Store county. The Comstock has yielded since its discovery up to the commencement of the current year, \$144,600,000. Of this amount, over \$33,000,000 have been disbursed in dividends to the stockholders. No other vein of precious metal in the world has ever yielded like that amount in same length of time, or paid so large a net profit.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in August exhibited considerable dullness, having amounted in that month to 73,906 tons, as compared with 94,982 tons in August, 1872, and 98,369 tons in August, 1871. In these totals the United States figured for 6937 tons, as compared with 40,005 tons and 47,993 tons. The aggregate exports in the first eight months of this year were 499,456 tons, as compared with 627,587 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 662,841 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. In these latter totals the United States figured for 14,330 tons, 340,321 tons, and 335,162 tons respectively. Our exports of railway iron have increased this year to Russia, Sweden and Norway, Germany, Holland, France, the Spanish West Indies, Chili, and British India; but they have decreased to Spain, Austria, Egypt, the United States, Brazil, Peru, British America, Australia, &c. The value of the railway iron exported from the United Kingdom in August was 985,716^l, as compared with 1,072,739^l in August, 1872, and 830,206^l in August, 1871; and in the eight months ending August 31 this year 6,590,557^l, as compared with 6,417,466^l in the corresponding period of 1872, and 5,340,290^l in 1871.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN BRAZIL.—A fact of considerable importance with reference to the coal supply of Brazil has recently been ascertained by the Imperial Brazilian Collieries Company. The neighbourhood of San Jeronimo has been explored by this company, the result being the discovery of two splendid seams of coal, measuring in the one case 3 ft. 4 in., and in the other 3 ft. 10 in., which must yield immense quantities of good gas and steam fuel. These seams were reached when Mr. Laiz, one of the directors of the company, was at the collieries, and he expressed himself as being very confident that the best results will attend this discovery. To facilitate the transport of the coal to Port Alegre a railway, about nine miles in length, has been constructed, under the superintendence of a young engineer (Mr. William Tweedie), and is now in excellent working order. On July 19 the railways and collieries were formally opened by his Excellency the President of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul.

COAL IN LABUAN.—The difficulty of utilising the deposits of coal in remote and imperfectly known regions from the want of capital and economical methods of working is well illustrated in the report of the Governor of Labuan to the Colonial Secretary. Alluding to the imperfect results hitherto obtained in the Labuan coal fields, the Governor observes that the real cause of this failure arises from the unsatisfactory mode of working which has been adopted for the last 20 years. The original conception of the enterprise was that it would feed with coal from Labuan half the steam navigation of the East, but the actual supply has never been more than enough to meet the wants of Her Majesty's ships on the station visiting the island, and of a few passing merchant steamers, and to furnish an occasional cargo for Singapore or Hong Kong. The frequent occurrence of surface coal has diverted every successive company from developing the resources lying at depth beneath the surface. Last year the coal company recommended the sinking of the 100 fathom shaft, which had been begun by the former proprietors of the coal fields in 1867, but had been abandoned. The undertaking is one requiring time, skill, and proper appliances, but when once the winning of the coal is accomplished, a most valuable source of supply will, it is confidently expected, be opened out.

COAL IN PANAMA.—According to the advices from Panama, extensive coal fields have been found in the middle of the isthmus, between Panama and Aspinwall, and in communication with the Atlantic by the Rio Indio, in contradistinction to the theories of Humboldt and other geologists, that “coal does not exist in volcanic regions.” Coal is found on both sides of the isthmus water-shed. A hill entirely composed of coal has been found not many hours' sail from Panama, on the Pacific Coast. The specimens brought and tested at gasworks here showed it to be of a very promising quality. This cropping out of coal strata is not far from the town and river of Ville de los Santos. The attention of the people and authorities there was called to the existence of this hill of coal by its having been taken fire from the farmers there cutting down the timber and setting fire to it. The fire communicated with the coal, and it burnt so long and tenaciously that the people became frightened, thinking that the combustion was fed by subterranean fires.

REDUCING MINERAL SUBSTANCES.—MR. J. H. IVORY, of Birmingham, civil engineer, has patented some improvements in treating Val-de-Travers, and other like mineral substances, for the purposes of reducing the same, and in machinery or apparatus employed for that purpose. According to this invention the Val-de-Travers, or other like rock is heated to a temperature of 400° Fahrenheit by preference in the machine or apparatus hereinabove described, whereby the water in the rock becomes volatilised, and on its liberation a complete disintegration of the rock takes place, the lumps becoming so soft and friable that a gentle pressure the whole may be reduced to a fine powder. The machine or apparatus to be used for pulverising the rock consists essentially of a rotating hollow cylinder or drum surrounded by two casings. The rotating drum is heated by a furnace or furnaces, the flame and heated air from which pass into the space between the two casings. The rock being introduced into the rotating drum the said rock is gradually and uniformly heated until it has reached the temperature, when, by the lumps rolling over one another, the friable particles become detached and fall through the grating or bars of the rotating drum.

the plain rolls, by which the pulverising is completed, the powder being carried in the rolls by an archimedian screw to an endless band, by which it is conveyed to the receptacle, or elsewhere conveyed.

THE AMERICAN MINING MARKET.

The news received from America in connection with the financial crisis in New York is not of a character to affect any serious extension of our American mining market, inasmuch as the successive collapses of companies organised some years ago, and since the gradual increase of stock of others still in existence, are chiefly due to the quite independent of the American and English credit. The *Mining Journal* has upon so many occasions, in conjunction with the *Times*, referred to the reckless and irresponsible manner in which the American mines, especially those located in California, Colorado, and Utah, have been introduced on this market, that it is difficult to enumerate the various causes which have brought such discredit upon American mining schemes offered to our capitalists. The organisation of unscrupulous syndicates, looking more to their own interests than to that of mineowners and shareholders, their depreciation of bringing out mining properties, reported upon by untrustworthy and irresponsible engineers, the exorbitant percentage and commission exacted by these syndicates as promoters of mining enterprises, and, as a natural consequence, the necessity of requiring the purchase of mines and the means of developing them capital sums of such an extravagant magnitude as to render the payment of dividends almost an impossibility; finally, deficient and bad management in the working of mines. Such are the real causes of the inevitable collapse of mining companies, and the depression of the stocks of those which are still struggling to recuperate their position.

The American mining campaign is about to be inaugurated by the putting out of important schemes which have been for a long time in elaborate preparation for this market. Upon the character of these enterprises, and the manner in which they will be introduced and accepted by our investing public, will depend entirely the success or failure of the new campaign. At the head of the numerous schemes intended for the London market we find the Ortiz Grant Mine, a property which, owing to its importance, has been previously referred to in these columns. The Santa Fe and San Francisco papers have already published several descriptive accounts concerning this estate, which contains not less than 108 square miles of mineral land, with valuable coal, iron, gold, and silver mines. The parties interested in the purchase of that property requested some months ago Colonel Berton, President of the Mining Bureau of the Pacific Coast, to make a personal examination, and report upon the mineral resources of the Ortiz Grant Mine, in conjunction with an engineer appointed by him. We understand that the report has been delivered a few days ago by Colonel Berton, on his return from Mexico, to the above parties, who have agreed to bring out the enterprise before the English public, in conformity with a series of conditions, proposed by him in view of securing a most efficient protection of the interests of both vendors and shareholders, and which, if faithfully observed, will prevent to a great extent the removal of the evils resulting, as we have said before, from the dangerous and disastrous system which has been for so many years carried on in the promotion of mining schemes on this market. The projected construction of a canal some 75 miles long, which, according to the New Mexico and San Francisco papers, is to bring water from the Pecos river to the gold placers of the Ortiz estate, is a work of such magnitude and importance as to invite our investing public to ascertain before all the perfect feasibility of such canal, as well as the possibility of applying successfully the hydraulic process to the gold placers. As soon as we shall be furnished with more information in regard to that important mining enterprise we shall discuss any question connected with it, so as to determine all its points, as well as the degree of its practicability. In the meantime, it may be asserted that upon the success or failure of the Ortiz Mine, the scheme depends to a great extent the fate of the other second-hand mining projects prepared for the new campaign which is about to be inaugurated by the introduction on the London market of the mining property of New Mexico, under the new system of protection advocated by the Mining Bureau, an institution which has been upon many occasions favourably commended by the *Times* and *Mining Journal*, and which our most conspicuous mining investors and capitalists begin to appreciate.

GIPPSLAND (VICTORIA), AND ITS TREASURES.

In last week's Journal we alluded to the incalculable mineral wealth of every description stated to exist in the Gippsland district on the authority of the Rev. W. B. Clark, who reported that the country abounded with the precious metals, and yet, strange to say, the district is still in a virgin state. Mr. Brough Smyth, the Government Secretary of Mines, in his official work, published at Melbourne, in connection with the Exhibition of 1873, states the exports from Customs Department to be as follows.—

TIN ORE.		Tons
Previously to December, 1870	3286 17	
From January 1 to December 31, 1871	250 0	
Total	3536 17	
TIN.		Lbs.
Previously to December 31, 1870	28,880	
From January 1 to December, 1871	17,808	
Total	46,688	

The following further information is supplied by Mr. Warden Alley:—The Tin (black sand) raised during the year amounted to 3 tons; the quantity shipped, 193 tons; the price per ton on the spot is 60/-; the price in England ranged from 72/- to 92/- per ton. The following are the localities in which it was found—Eldorado, 3 tons; Woolshed, 40 tons; Sebastopol, 20; other places, 20—total, 333 tons. The quantity of tin smelted in the division was 30 tons, the percentage of yield was about 68. Of the smelted 6 tons were exported. The price on the spot is 12/- per ton, and Melbourne 13/2. Traces of oxide were found in a sample of stannous iron sand obtained from the bed of the Little Yarra river. The following is an estimate of the Tin raised in the colony of New South Wales from the first discovery to Dec. 31, 1871:—

	Tons	£
Tin ore exported	2601 2 0 0	192,936
Ditto	92 9 3 6	6,474
Ditto	177 10 0 0	9,518
Ditto	269 1 0 0	17,551
Ditto	146 15 0 0	9,521
Ditto	250 0 0 0	17,500
Tin exported	3 12 3 12 at 140/-	510
Ditto	7 16 0 0	729
Ditto	14 0 0 0	98
Ditto	15 0 0 0	157
Ditto	7 1 0 0	1,097
		£255,981

In 1851 the southern portion was formed into the separate colony of Victoria, taking 68,385 of the population, and 6,026,237 head of sheep and cattle.

The following statements of the exports from Victoria has been derived from the Customs Department:—

TIN ORE.		Tons
Previously up to December 31, 1870	3,286 17	
From January 1 to December 31, 1871	250 0	
Total	3,536 17	
TIN.		Lbs.
Previously up to December 31, 1870	28,880	0
From January 1 to December 31, 1871	17,808	0
Total	46,688	0

Mr. Warden Alley states in addition:—The Tin (black sand) raised during the year amounted to 333 tons; the quantity shipped, 193 tons. The price per ton on the spot is 60/-; the price in England ranged from 72/- to 92/- per ton.

Mining for oxide of tin has received an impetus of late through the rise in the price of tin, which is reported to have been discovered in the Cape Otway district, and in Latrobe and Tarwin rivers, Gippsland. The samples which have been assayed yielded up to 72 per cent. of tin, and in addition they were found to contain mixed tin sand, gold, sapphires, topazes, zircons, schorl, and stannous and magnetic ores. An Australian mail will be due, and

will no doubt have arrived, before the publication of our next number, and we shall then be enabled to give detailed accounts of the position and ascertained yield of the tin deposits on the banks of the Latrobe river, with the latest action of the Victoria Government in reference thereto. The fact that Victoria is likely to rival New South Wales and Queensland in the production of tin has been warmly welcomed by the Government and Parliament, who appear eager to foster this new impetus to the employment of Capital and Labour.

IMPORTANT MINE CASE.

An important decision was given in the County Court at Aberystwith on Tuesday in the suit of "The Esgair-hir Mining Company (Limited) v. W. Evans and Others." The company sued the defendants, who worked on tutwork, for damages for leaving their bargain without notice. A bargain had been set to the men to enlarge a shaft by taking down one side, to be 12 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, at per fathom of depth; but the men attempted to obtain payment for 2 fms. of ground for every 6 ft. sunk, although the defendant Evans admitted that for six months past his average earnings were 3/- per month, but that they would amount to 9/- per man per month if they were to be paid as they claimed. The agents of the mine were sworn, and produced the setting-book, and deposed to the men having left their work without notice. Captain Absalom Francis was called for the defendants, and in reply to his Honour stated that a *lineal fathom* was 6 ft. long, 6 ft. high, and 4 ft. thick!

His Honour: Nonsense! A *lineal fathom* is a line 6 ft. long!

In giving judgment for the plaintiff for 1/- (a nominal damage being all that was asked for) the Judge said:—"The setting-book was perfectly clear, and was in the nature of a contract between the parties, and it was plain that the bargain was to pay for every fathom *sunk* to be 12 ft. long and 4 ft. thick, and he considered the claim made by the defendants an impudent attempt to defraud. The judgment would be for the company, and costs."

The judgment is of importance, as showing the binding nature of public settings.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES.

Ruabon, Sept. 25.—This district, on the whole, has been pretty well employed during the usually flat season, which is now drawing to its close, and yet the results might have been very much better, both for *capital and labour*, if workmen had stuck to their engagements and made less play-days. The maximum period of relaxation after a day's toiling and moiling, so long expected and so much sung about, has at length been realised under the new Act, and there seems to have come out of the case one prominent matter for their careful consideration, and that is to make use of the favourable turn in their circumstances by a diligent application to business. It will be impossible for any body of men to throw a rampart round any pet idea for the purpose of protecting it from the inroads of competition resulting from free trade, unless it will have the elements of permanency in itself. The law of supply and demand is inherent in the constitution of commerce, so that nothing human can cancel it, and it is idle for leaders of a Union or others to spend their endeavours to educate our workmen to contracted views of things with success. Playing one or two days week to keep back the "supply" with a view to keep up wages will not hold good under a test. Better far for all concerned to make hay while the sun shines, or work full time while the demand is active. Present prices are firm, no doubt, and may continue so for a time, but there is a reaction in the distance. We may refer to one or two things because they are already matters of fact—the withdrawal of capital from home and investing it in foreign markets; again, manufactured iron being brought from America into Liverpool, and sold there at a profit, for a less price per ton than our own manufacturers can produce it. If these things become constant then we must be quick at inventions, and utilise all waste labour, or there must be great consequences somewhere if we mean to hold our present position in the future.

We note with pleasure the noble act the Festiniog quarrymen are doing in guaranteeing a Scholarship in the University College of Wales, at Aberystwith. Shall a comparatively isolated body of men excel the colliers in deeds to help forward the national progress? The latter are breasting dangers at their daily work on the material which has raised the country to its present eminent position, while the former are employed upon the material with which our houses only are covered; but, so far, they are first in the race, and those who cause blades of grass to grow where nothing was growing before are deserving of all honour. But it is possible to establish a North Wales Colliers' Scholarship, say 50/- a year, to be competed for by young men from this section of the Principality. Who will say it shall not be done?

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 25.—The South Staffordshire Iron Market is not quite so buoyant this week as last reported, so far as the finished iron branch is concerned, but a good many orders for pig-iron are changing hands, manufacturers having in some cases entered into engagements which will absorb the whole of their produce during the ensuing quarter. Cinder pig is 4/- 10s. to 4/- 17s. 6d.; all-mine, best, 7/- to 7/- 10s.; intermediate rates being regulated by quality and brand. Finished iron, though less firm, fairly maintains, on the whole, the quotations of last week. The business of the week has, however, not been of much importance, and it is probable that the pending adjustment of the wages scale for the next six months may have something to do with the quiet aspect of trade which for the moment prevails, although no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the question is apprehended. Marked bars are 14/-; second quality bars, 12/- 10s. to 13/-; sheets (singles), 14/- 10s. to 15/-, and the rates are proportionate for rods, hoops, strips, plates, and angles. The demand is well sustained for galvanised roofing sheets for the colonial markets, and quotations are firm at the standard last reported.

Coal in South Staffordshire is firm, but without change, the basis being 17s. 6d. to 19s. for best forge, and 22s. to 24s. for best household samples. Some of the Shropshire coal masters have declared an advance of 2s. per ton, raising forge coal to 17s. 6d. Ironstones are steady at about late rates.

The Chatterley Iron Company (Limited) have purchased the Pinnox and Scotia Collieries at Tunstall, and also the Whitfield estate, the whole area of mineral ground being 2196 acres, which will make the total mining area held by this company about 2500 acres. The newly-acquired property contains 23 seams of coal and ironstone, some of which crop out at the surface, while others lie so deep that it is proposed to carry the new shaft just commenced to a depth of 900 yards. Some of the coal seams near the surface are 7 to 8 feet thick. The ceremony of turning the sod as a preliminary to the sinking of one of the principal shafts of the new mine was performed on Monday by Mrs. and Miss Turner (wife and daughter of Mr. G. W. Turner, manufacturer) and Mrs. Bond (wife of the secretary to the company), in the presence of a large number of spectators. The site of the shaft, which will be 15 ft. in diameter (one of the largest in the country), is at the foot of a steeply sloping field near the high road at Pitts Hill, about a mile from Tunstall. Mr. C. J. Homer, the company's manager, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Richard Blackhurst (also a Tunstall manufacturer) assisted at the ceremony, and each, after turning a fresh sod, expressed a hope that the works would be successfully carried out, and would be unattended by loss of life or injury to any person engaged in it. "Good Hope" was the name given to the new pit, and its success was at the conclusion of the ceremony drunk in sparkling champagne. The owners of the colliery afterwards entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner at the Sneyd Arms Hotel, Tunstall, in celebration of the auspicious commencement of the undertaking. Mr. Homer presided, and was supported by Mr. H. Meir, Mr. J. N. Peake, Capt. Meir, &c. Mr. Turner was in the vice-chair, and among the company were Mr. J. Challiner (Fenton), Mr. Blackhurst, Mr. Hammersley, Mr. Ralph Hales, Mr. Bond, Mr. Salt, &c. In response to the toast—"Success to the Chatterley Company, and the Health of Mr. Homer," that gentleman spoke of the new colliery as conveniently situated for the people of Tunstall, and as making up for the scarcity caused by the flooding of mines in that locality. Mr. Homer said they had found coal between 7 and 8 ft. in thickness, and suitable for the manufacture of both pots and iron, and he would take care that neither time nor money should be spared in getting it. In the mine they had commenced that day there was over 3,000,000 tons of Winstone and Rowhurst coal, which would give them 1000 tons per day for the next ten years, to say nothing of ironstone and the intermediate seams. The depth of the Rowhurst coal was 250 yards, and 70 yards deeper they came to the Twist seam. They met with the Norton series of hard mines at a depth of 780 yards, but in the present day they did not think that very deep. He thought, however, impracticable it might have seemed a few years ago, that it was quite as practicable to work at 1000 yards deep

as at 400. This pit would be a little over 900 yards deep if they got to the celebrated seam of Cockshead coal, which would give 5,000,000 tons, or 2000 tons a week for the next 50 years. They need not be afraid of being starved for want of coal for the next few years. He thought his estimate was rather under the mark: at any rate, it would dispel any fear of being short of coal. He had that day turned up the sod at work about 40 years, and they were now going to a depth of 600 yards, where there was coal to last 50 years. That ought to make his Hanley friends comfortable. Mr. Homer went into some further particulars as to the capacities of the new mine, and sat down amid applause.

Sandwell Park Colliery shares are quoted 150/- sellers, and Cannock and Huntington (2/- paid) are 1-16th prem. A further call on the Cancock and Wimblebury Company's shares is payable Sept. 27.

An inquest has been held at Rusliall by the county Coroner, on the body of a miner named Alfred Davies, who was killed last Friday at the Victoria Colliery, Albridge, by the breaking of a chain used for the working of tubs up and down an incline. It was stated that accidents had been frequent at this colliery, and that the same chain had been known to break three or four times in one day. The inquest was adjourned for the attendance of the Government Inspector, and Mr. Millward, the manager of the colliery, was ordered to discontinue the use of the chain, and produce it at the adjourned inquest for the inspection of the jury.

On Tuesday, at the gun factory of Messrs. Millward and Son, Birmingham, a Cornish boiler, cylindrical in shape, 30 ft. long by 4 ft. in diameter, exploded, severely injuring four of the workpeople, and doing considerable damage to the buildings.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade presents no special feature this week, demand and prices alike being pretty much as last reported.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Sept. 25.—There is no change for the better to report in mining matters here: and, as to the future, the less one ventures upon prophetic forecasts the better. Hopes have been excited and disappointed too often already. Leeds and St. Aubyn has now to be added to the list of mines which, in consequence of relinquishments, have come into the market. It is to be offered for sale as a going concern; so that there are hopes it may not be stopped after all. The margin of loss shown on the last account is so small that it certainly ought not to be.

There has been another exodus of miners from Cornwall to the North of England—this time to Lancashire—where labour disturbances have arisen. The men are likely to do well, it is said, but it is a pity we cannot keep them in the West.

Just at the present time few greater services can be rendered to the chief Cornish industry than the indication of directions in which economy of working can be attained. Especially important is this with regard to the consumption of coal, the price or which, we were sorry to learn, whilst on a visit to South Wales recently, is likely to go up rather than down. There has been recently introduced into work at Devonian Twivell's apparatus for economising heat, the result being that the feed water is sent into the boiler at a temperature of 197°. Practical men will at once understand what this means. It means economy of coal to the extent, in any of our large mines, of scores of tons a month—to an extent that would effect the saving of the cost of the apparatus in a very short time, and thereafter a very appreciable saving in the consumption of coal. This is just one of those points of detail to which in Cornwall too little attention has everywhere been paid. Important everywhere, this point attains peculiar importance in a county where the cost of carriage forms so important an element in enhancing the first cost of that prime necessary of mining enterprise, coal. The attention of mining men cannot be directed too frequently or too strongly to such matters as these, the utilisation of which may prove the very life-blood of many a struggling concern.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Sept. 24.—Warrants have been comparatively steady during the past week, moderate amount of business being transacted between 116s. and 112s. 3d. up till yesterday. To-day the market opened quietly at 112s. 9d., but the tone became flat, and as low as 110s. 6d. was accepted, closing steadier, with buyers at 110s. 9d., sellers 111s. There is no improvement in the demand for Shipping Iron, and although, as a rule, makers are firm in their tone, and indisposed to accept low prices, parcels in second-hands are obtainable on easy terms. The shipments continue very small, which is a discouraging feature, but, on the other hand, the briskness in the Malleable Trade continues, and more iron is being used in that department. The undermentioned quotations are still somewhat irregular.

No. 1.	No. 3.
G. M. B., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	116s. 0d. 111s. 6d.
Gartsherrie ditto ditto	125 0 120 0
Coltness ditto ditto	130 0 113 0
Summerlee ditto ditto	125 0 116 0
Carbisdale ditto ditto	122 0 116 0
Monkland ditto ditto	117 6 112 0
Clyde ditto ditto	117 6 112 0
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto ditto	

tion nor tyranny—it is simply exercising the "liberty" of free-born Britons! In some of the other districts men are on strike—for no intelligent reason, so far as we can divine, but simply for the purpose of showing the community how miners can use their "liberty" when left to the freedom of their own will.

The operations of boring for coal at the Common Mair of Auchterarder are still being patiently proceeded with, though with little apparent prospect of success. The bore is now about 35 ft., or 60 fms. deep, and it has been stated within the last day or two that the new Red Sandstone formation has been struck. The funds at the disposal of the committee are very nearly exhausted, and a new subscription is talked of being opened, for the purpose of carrying on the work for some time yet.

At the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen Mr. George K. Grieve read a paper "On the Economy of Fuel," in which he dwelt at length on the increased necessity of economy, owing to the advanced price of coal and iron, more particularly with regard to "twin engines," for it was with them that the great waste of coal, &c., was due. With steamers and locomotives the engineers endeavoured to reduce the consumption to a minimum, for they could not carry more than a certain quantity, and whatever space was gained by reducing the supply of coal was a source of profit both ways; whereas with the "land engines" the stowage of the coal was not looked upon as a source of profit, but only the work performed by the machine, which was obtained with scarcely any regard to the amount of fuel used. But now the owners are beginning to feel that to save fuel is a great point to be attained.

At Messrs. Alexander Chaplin and Co.'s Cranstonhill Engine Works there was tested a patent portable distilling engine and apparatus for land purposes, which the firm has just completed. The distilling apparatus proper is almost identical with that which Messrs. Chaplin and Co. have for years been in the habit of supplying to sailing and steam vessels to be used for distilling their water at sea, and which has been formally sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government for use in emigrant and other passenger ships. The peculiarity of the present adaptation is that it is placed on a strong malleable iron frame or carriage, that can be drawn about on land as required. The primary object of its construction is for supplying some places on the West Coast of South America with fresh water, distilled from the salt water of the sea, and it will be drawn from place to place, as required, by bullocks.

MARBELLA IRON ORE COMPANY.—Mr. Alexander Falconer very justly complains of some really too stringent remarks in the *Glasgow Herald*. Mr. Falconer writes:—"As a shareholder in the above concern I feel very much hurt and aggrieved in consequence of an article which appeared in your impression of Saturday regarding the affairs of the company, and which has been the means of creating a very unfavourable impression upon the minds of the shareholders and the public generally. I observe the stock has had a heavy fall to-day. If we have been beset with a few difficulties at first, that is not an unusual thing, as most new undertakings are in a similar position. We have plenty of ore for the working, which is certainly not the case with the Emma Mine. Had you made a little more enquiry, and stated all the facts of the case, you would have found that we have at present about 20,000 l. lying in the City of Glasgow Bank, and under all the circumstances we have made a very advantageous arrangement with the Messrs. Malcolm.—ALEX. FALCONER, Albert Drive, Crosshill, Sept. 22."

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Sept. 25.—The Coal and Coke Trades continues very firm, and prices of best coals, both steam and house, have a tendency to advance. The men generally are working more steadily, and are, of course, saving large wages. There is no change to note in the price of gas coal, coking coal, or coke in Durham, but the demand is quite equal to the supply, so that there is no chance at present for a reduction in the rates. The Iron Trade continues very quiet, the demand for all kinds having much slackened, and but little business done during the week. The question of wages at present disturbs the trade, it being understood that a reduction in the rates paid to paddlers will be proposed shortly by the masters. The foreign shipments have been on a very small scale lately. No. 3 iron is still quoted at 100s., and No. 4 at 92s. 6d. Heavy rails are 117s. 5s. per ton.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—The system of coal-cutting by machinery has as yet made but little progress here, but the machines lately started at the Hetton Collieries are understood to be doing good work, and as one of these machines will do the work of about 14 men, the system will most certainly make progress. It is matter for surprise that hitherto they have not come into use here, and especially in the hard coals of Northumberland. That all hard coals will ultimately be cut by means of machines there can be little doubt. The cost of raising coal must ultimately be considerably reduced by the introduction of machinery. First, the number of men required at the face of the coal is very much reduced, and, of course, the total number of men required to work a colliery is very much lessened in proportion, and ashouses are required for the accommodation of the men employed, the surface plant will be considerably reduced. The saving in this item will go far to provide the necessary plant for compressing the air in order to work the coal cutting machines. Machinery for compressing air has now been carried to considerable perfection, and when new collieries are opened out the plant necessary for coal cutting can be readily applied, and as some of these machines are of small size and portable, they can be readily removed from place to place, and, therefore, there is no objection whatever to their employment where the system of working by pillar and stall, so commonly followed in the North, is practised.

PRESERVATION TO A COLLIERY ENGINEER.—On Saturday last about a hundred persons met at Branch Colliery, for the purpose of making a valuable present to Mr. John Dunn, the manager of these works. Mr. W. Brownies was in the chair, and Mr. Standish the vice-chairman. Mr. R. B. Hall made the present to Mr. Dunn, which consisted of a valuable gold locket, containing gold, silver, and topaz stones; also a beautiful clock, under glass shades, which bears a suitable inscription. Mr. Hall spoke of Mr. Dunn's a great man of weight and good disposition, and alluded to the great care he had always taken for the safety of the lives of the men employed at these extensive collieries. Mr. Dunn responded in a feeling manner, and gave part of the history of his career at the works during the last seventeen years. Mr. Wood, of Oaken-Hill, now presented Mrs. Dunn with a gold lever watch and guard; and Mr. Gough, of Brandon Colliery, presented Miss Dunn with a gold lever watch and guard.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Sept. 25.—The Iron Manufacturers of Derbyshire are now doing a very good business, despite the fact that in most districts, especially Sheffield, the demand for ordinary "pig" is much less than it has been. Still a large number of furnaces are in blast, with no great accumulation of stock, whilst Northamptonshire sends a considerable portion of ironstone. The Bessemer works at Dronfield are in a high state of activity, turning out a vast quantity of rails, which appear to be absorbed as fast as they are rolled. The collieries continue to be very well employed, and something like an average tonnage of coal is now being sent to the metallurgical works by the leading firms, including the Clay Cross Company. But the trade is now being much divided, owing to some new collieries, including those at Upperton, having of late entered the field as competitors. To Birmingham and the West of England a very fair business in coal is also being done, as there also is to the Eastern Counties. The collieries have been working very well of late, but a few days ago there was a strike of lads at one colliery, which led as usual to the playing of a day. The pits in the adjoining county of Leicestershire are working very well, save here and there, largely to the South, whilst the minerals in some new districts are about to be developed.

The Sheffield trades have changed but little since my last notice, but they have certainly not improved. The heavy branches have been doing pretty fairly, and the leather establishments engaged in the rolling of heavy and other plates have been doing very well. Makers of Bessemer have also as much as they can do, but such is not the case with regard to ordinary cast-steel. The cutlery branches are very quiet, and men in many instances only partially employed. The engine works have been doing moderately well, but the strike still continues, without any signs of being brought to a termination. The Oaks Colliery has at last changed hands, the purchaser being, it is said, Cannell and Co., the price being understood to be about 225,000/-—certainly a vast sum, showing that the value must have been estimated upon the present price of coal continuing, but which it is not likely to do. Whether the risks attending a mine in which a vast quantity of gas is known to be constantly produced has been taken into consideration does not appear. The sum, however, is undoubtedly the largest (probably with one exception) ever paid for a colliery in the district. Now, however, is the time for selling, seeing that the opening out of so many collieries and coal fields in all parts of the kingdom must in the course of a year or two at most lead to a very great reduction in the value of colliery property. The trade in South Yorkshire, so far as coal is concerned, is very good, and the tonnage of Silksomes going to the metropolis is a full average for the season. Still to get the genuine article in London is by no means easy, seeing that many merchants are in the habit of mixing good and bad together. Shipments from Hull and Grimsby are rather more active than they have been.

MINERS' PRESENTATIONS.—The giving of presentations in the shape of watches, jewellery, and purse of money to colliery managers has of late years been carried out to a marked extent, the object, in most instances, being either for favours already granted or for those expected. We are, however, glad to find that we can fully endorse the movement now being made in South Yorkshire to present a substantial testimonial to Mr. John Norman and Mr. Philip Casey, who first organised the Miners' Association in that district, and for years past have been the secretaries and prime movers in it. Whilst other bodies of miners, through their leaders, have been most aggressive, fomenting strikes and strife between the colliery owners and the colliers, Messrs. Norman and Casey have done everything they could to create a good understanding between employer and employee, and no greater proof of their success can be adduced than the fact that for years past there has been no actual strike in the South Yorkshire district, where the Union numbers upwards of 15,000 members—so high in point of efficiency, intelligence, and industry as is held, if indeed equalled, by any Union of miners in the kingdom. Such a state of things is evidently due to the increasing efforts of the gentlemen we have named, and we are pleased to see that the proposal now made to present them with a suitable testimonial for such valuable services, rendered in the interests of capital and labour alike, is being warmly taken up in one of the leading colliery towns in the district, where the value of the Union, as an opponent of strikes, has of late years been fully recognised. We have no doubt that the amount raised will be sufficient to allow Messrs. Norman and Casey that honest work, and a straightforward and honourable policy in

pursuit of any great object, will ever be appreciated by the intelligent workmen, as it will be by the most astute capitalists and employers of labour.

THE COAL TRADE—IMPORTANT ARBITRATION.—The awards in *Cooper v. the Silkstone Fall Colliery Company (Limited)*, and the *Silkstone Fall Colliery Company (Limited) v. Cooper*, which were actions between Mr. Penman Cooper, of the Ardwick Station coal depot, and the Silkstone Fall Colliery Company (Limited), in respect of breach of contract for delivery of coal (and which were entered for trial at the last York Assizes, and were then referred to Mr. John Compton Lawrence, barrister-at-law, to be arbitrated upon), have been published. In the first action the arbitrator finds damages against the company to the extent of 11s. 8d., 17s. 6d., together with all the cost of the reference and of the award; and in the second the arbitrator finds that the plaintiffs had no cause of action against the defendant, and that they are not entitled to recover anything in the action; and he also directs the plaintiffs in that action to pay all the costs of the reference and of the award.

MR. EMERSON BAINBRIDGE'S NEW LAMP.

SIR.—Your local Correspondent, in noticing the proceedings at the Northern Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, in last week's Journal (page 1031), refers to a paper on Mr. Emerson Bainbridge's New Safety Lamp. Now, I think it would have been better, instead of his detractory remarks, if he had given us a fuller description of it, that we could have judged for ourselves. Perhaps some correspondent can oblige us with the necessary particulars, as an improved lamp is most desirable.—*D. R. G.* Sept. 24.

MINER.

in the dry disc, and its denotation determines that of all the remaining discs, although the latter are absolutely immersed in, and in contact with, the water. In comparing the explosive action of it must be born in mind that a large percentage of the total mass of the latter is but one-sixth the value of pure cotton. A mixture of 28 parts of nitre with 72 parts of gun-cotton appears to be of equal strength to pure gun-cotton—that is to say, it would be about three times the strength of good gunpowder, and, therefore, the explosive is roughly suitable for such mining operations as require a stronger explosive than ordinary blasting powder.

IMPROVED SELF-CONCENTRATING STAMPS BED.

Although it has always been acknowledged by practical men that nothing surpasses the old Cornish system of stamping for bringing the ore to the state of powder necessary to prepare it for subsequent treatment, it is equally admitted that the stamps in general use are far from perfect, and that from the manner in which the stamping improvements introduced by Mr. JOHN WALKER, of James-street, Old-street, in the mode of lifting, the stamps have already been rendered to the Journal, and he has now added a method of rapidly clearing the beds of the stamped mineral which is likely to prove of the utmost importance. In arranging the battery the stamps should be placed rather further apart than usual, the space between them being utilised as a grate-box, over which the grates are placed at such an angle that during the stamping the fine particles of mineral are washed backward and forward over them. In stamping in one a suitable receptacle, and there would be the great advantage that none of the fine mineral would be kept under the stamps-head after it is fit to be removed. Perhaps one of the greatest recommendations of the invention is that when used for the dressing of tin or other of the less valuable minerals the grates, &c., now employed need not be dispensed with, so that the whole of the work passing through the inclined grates would be additional. In using the battery for the treatment of gold ores it becomes both stamps battery and concentrator, mercury being placed in the grate-boxes, which are then kept closed, to a suitable height, except when it is necessary to remove the amalgam. The advantage of the arrangement for gold concentration will be obvious; the mercury is kept almost as close to the stamped mineral as in the Port Phillip system of placing the mercury under the stamps, and at the same time it is prevented from being knocked about and wasted by its position under the grate. The contact of the particles of gold with the mercury is readily secured as the stamped mineral falls through the grate, and the mercury itself is in the best possible condition for taking up the gold, owing to its being kept constantly alive by the vibration of the bed of the battery. To increase the durability of the battery to the utmost Mr. Walker stamps upon hardened plates suitably fitted to the true bed, the result, of course, being that as these wear they can be replaced by others, which is important when the battery is used at a distance from the place of manufacture, as the stamps are kept in good order, and the minimum outlay is made for the carriage of parts. A battery upon this plan will shortly be ready for delivery, and in the meantime the inventor will be glad to show the model and patterns to those interested.

THE TAVISTOCK MINING DISTRICT.

ANDERTON, RIX HILL, AND CROWNDALE.

The enormous mineral wealth of the Tavistock district is so constantly made the subject of remark by all desirous of showing the profitable nature of mining enterprise, that it would be almost impossible to refer to the advantages to be anticipated from the development of the sets in that district without repeating much that is quite familiar to the readers of the *Mining Journal*. The Devon Great Consols is for the moment slightly under a cloud, no doubt because the mine is, as many others have done, changing from a copper to a tin mine—but this is likely to be quite temporary, and when the change is complete it is but reasonable to suppose that the tin will return the shareholders for larger dividends than the copper, notwithstanding the fact that in something over 20 years the capital has been returned in dividends rather more than 124 times over. And as no other mines in the district have reached the same depth as Devon Great Consols, it is, of course, the profits of the copper alone with which most of them have at present to deal, though one or two have the additional advantage of possessing valuable tin lodes near the surface, and, therefore, more speedily available. It is frequently observed with regard to the Tavistock district that the copper should be made to yield a large proportion of the metal required for the machinery and plant, and that the tin will suffice to secure the permanent nobility of the mines. This being so, it is not surprising that the working of sets containing both tin and copper lodes has been regarded as presenting the greatest attraction to capitalists in search of permanent investments combined with speedy profits.

At the present time the re-working of a series of valuable properties within a mile of Tavistock is considered to present undoubted prospects of success, and a company has, therefore, been formed—the CROWNDALE CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 25,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, for thoroughly developing them. The company has an undoubted advantage in having arranged to work the three mines, which were formally separated, as one concern, for each has recommendations in itself which become much greater when they are combined. The mines in question are the Anderton, the Rix Hill, and the Crowndale, which adjoin each other, and are considered to occupy one of the best centres of mining ground in the county. There are good roads, abundance of water, and from the proximity of the mine to Tavistock every facility for obtaining the machinery and materials necessary for carrying on the mine upon the most favourable terms. Three tin lodes running through Anderton and Rix Hill nearly east and west are of great promise, and parallel to these are two copper lodes, through Crowndale, which are a continuation of those which for many years yielded handsome dividends in Old Crowndale. In this Crowndale portion of the property the lode, which is steeped away underhand, is valued at 25*l.* per fathom; and during the last two months two pairs of men broke nearly 60 tons of copper ore, which fetched nearly 700*l.*, the quality of the copper being the richest in the district. There are four distinct shafts, which can be at once availed of for working the tin ground, and two for the copper, so that there need be no delay in getting the entire property in a profitable operation, especially as a splendid lode, yielding good rich work for tin, has very recently been driven on. With regard to the Anderton Tin Mine, no doubt is entertained that there is 100*l.* worth of tin to be taken away between the 50 and 40, and there is 30*l.* fms. of virgin ground between Anderton and Rix Hill. In the bottom of the adit, in the western part of Anderton set, they have cut a good lode, and in three months 500*l.* was cleared upon tribute. Mr. R. Toye, the pitman, recommends the erection of a 36-in. rotary engine, with 9-inch tie-plate, and not less than 12 heads of stamps. This power would work the water in four or five weeks if unforeseen delays were not met with, and his knowledge of the mine leads him to say that in his judgment he could have 500*l.* worth of tin in the market in three months after the water is in fork, if the stamps were erected at the same time, and leave a good profit on the whole.

The lodes are from 1 to 6 ft. wide, and are reported by competent surveyors to contain from 150 lbs. to 12 cwt. of ore to the ton of lodesstuff. Very considerable quantities of tin are laid open ready to come away, and large profits on working are confidently looked for. The lodes in the Crowndale Consols run parallel to those of Devon Great Consols, and the recent drivings in Wheal Cedar (valued at 120*l.* per fathom within the last month) are only a few fathoms from Crowndale. The mines have been inspected and favourably reported upon by Mr. W. Andrewartha (Mineral Surveyor to Sir Massey Lopez, Bart.), Captains J. Goldsworthy, R. Unsworth, W. Metherell, R. Jackson, and others; and in addition thereto Mr. R. Waters spent some days at the mine in order to determine the best method of working the property. He recommended an ex-

SEPT. 27. 1873.]

ension of ground in the lease, which recommendation has been carried out, and the sett now embraces a course along the lode 2 miles in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width, thus greatly enhancing the value of the property, and making it one of the most extensive, and it is believed by the directors to be one of the most valuable in the whole of the great tin and copper districts of Cornwall and Devonshire. The terms upon which the sets are held are decidedly favourable, and as the directors are sound men of business it is confidently believed that the concern will become a great success.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

THE BLAENAVON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS from Manufacturers for the supply of OILS, GREASES, TALLOW, CANDLES, STEEL, FILES, CHAINS, ROPES, BLASTING POWDER, SHOVELS, IRONMONGERY, &c., &c., in such quantities as they may require, from 1st October, 1873, to 31st March, 1874, delivered at their stores, Blaenavon.

For further particulars and forms of tender, apply to the General Manager, Blaenavon Ironworks.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Stores."

The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINES DRAINAGE.

THE COMMISSIONERS, acting under the South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Act, 1873, are prepared to APPOINT THREE ARBITRATORS, one of whom must be a Barrister of not less than seven years' standing, and the others must be Surveyors acquainted with Mining Operations, but having no interest in employment with relation to any mine in the drainage area.

The duties of the arbitrators are defined by the Act.

It is of the highest importance that the work should be executed as expeditiously as possible, and all requisite assistance will be provided by the Commissioners, gentlemen desiring to receive the appointment are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. UNDERHILL, Law Clerks to the

H. H. FOWLER, Commissioners,

Wolverhampton, Sept. 1, 1873.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several

CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITHEADS of all sizes; CORNISH CHISELERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS MINE.

NEAR PAR STATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, AN EXCELLENT WATER WHEEL, 40 ft. by 5 ft., with cast iron axle, ring, and sockets, complete, with 4 ft. crank attached; shaft, logging, and counter balance bars, with about 25 tons of 2½ in. iron rods; pulleys and stands; 8 arm capstan and shears; 20 ft. 13 in. and 10 in. pumps; 3 11 in., 9 in., and 8 in. matchpans; 3 12 in., 11 in., and 10 in. doorpans; 3 12 in., 10 in., and 8 in. windpans; 25 tons of 9 in. gal. 10 in. main rods, with caps, side plates, and rod plates; about 50 tons, 15 in. head rods, &c., with other useful materials and timber—the whole being in excellent condition, and as good as new.

For further particulars and price, apply to Captain PUCKLEY, St. Blazey.

INVITING TO CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, in DERBYSHIRE, a good going COLLIERY, now about 150 tons weekly. The output can be increased double or treble as seen as connection, established in about two months, with branch of Midland Railway. Price £20,000.

TO BE SOLD, an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY ROYALTY, about 600 acres, near RAINESLEY. Upwards of 12 seams of coal untouched, including Silurian Main and Silurian Four Feet. Price, £15,500 for the entire, or £4000 for one-third and one-half preferred.

Other properties are certain fortunes.

Apply to Mr. WATSON, 16, Fenwick street, Liverpool.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE. TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a

COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, but would prefer making a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.

Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick street, Liverpool.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE. TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a

COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam containing the best description of Coal. There are six other seams of good coal (the first being King Coal), each 14 yards under it known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a profitable get in a few weeks of factors daily at an almost fabulous profit, under the present undertaking one will worthily the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, &c., &c.

Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick street, Liverpool.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, a FREEHOLD BEST FIRE-CLAY and TERRACOTTA WORKS, complete, with nearly new PLANT for GRINDING and WORKING the CLAY, STEAM ENGINE, DRYING SHEDS, KILNS, &c., capable of producing 21,000 bricks weekly. It is situated in the midst of other flourishing like works, with coal at low figures, and has rail and water accommodation on the site itself. The clay produces the most superior white-facing bricks, ornamental terra cotta works, &c. With £500 an energetic man can here make a genuine fortune.

Apply to Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick street, Liverpool.

VALUABLE MINING PLANT FOR SALE, at GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINE.

ONE 90 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in cylinder by 10 ft. in shaft, with FOUR CORNISH BOILERS and steam reservoir, &c., complete. This engine was manufactured by Messrs. Williams, Perrin Foundry Company, in 1872, and has worked only seven months, and is in every respect equal to new.

ONE 76 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder by 8 ft. in shaft (not erected), with ONE 12 ton BOILER.

ONE 56 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, two fly wheels, and two stamping axles, with hammers, heads, cams, braces, &c., complete.

ONE 60 ft. SHEARS.

ONE 16 in. shread laid CAPSTAN ROPE, about 240 fms. long, by Hawke and Co., 1872, in splendid condition.

ONE 24 in. double-acting ROTARY ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with ONE 10 ton BOILER, fly wheel, and steam capstan, &c., complete.

ONE cast-iron BALANCE BOB, with wrought iron box.

About 10 fms. 20 in. and 19 in. PITWORK, including one plunger lift and two dressing lifts, with working barrels, brass lined, and bottoms complete, with brass valves and seatings, &c.

About 60 fms. 16 in. PUMPS.

" 40 fms. PLUNGER LIFT, 14 inch.

" 15 fms. " 13 inch.

" 5 fms. " 11 inch.

120 fms. pitch pine RODS, from 16½ in. to 15 in. square, with fagoted strapping plates, bolts, staples, and glands, &c.

About 50 fms. 7½ in. MAIN RODS.

ONE WIGHBRIDGE (new), to weigh 10 tons, by Pooley and Sons, Liverpool.

TWENTY Borlase's and other BUDGIES, WATER WHEELS, FRAMES, KEEVES, and a large quantity of flooring, &c.

ONE Oxford and Hockings' large size PATENT CALCINER, with water wheel and revolving gear, set up, &c.

ONE STEEL WIRE ROPE, 3½ in. thick, about 180 fms. long.

ONE 6 in. CATHEDRAL ROPE, 160 fms. long, and cathed.

ONE LARGE STEAM CAPSTAN (not erected).

FOUR HORSE WHIMS.

Rope chain in various sizes, large quantity of brass, yokes, bolts and burs, shives from 10 ft. diameter to 2 ft., about 500 fms. of launders, powerful crab winches, pulley heads, drop pulleys, buggies, filters, and stamp heads, about 30 pairs.

Strapping plates on surface from 9 to 6 inches, old and new iron, old and new timber.

The whole of the above having been supplied to these mines within the last 18 months are in first class condition, and, as may be seen from the foregoing, are by eminent manufacturers.

The mine is situated very near the Chacewater and Scorrier Stations on the West Cornwall Railway, and about three miles from Redruth.

The above having been purchased by Messrs. J. C. Lanyon and Son in one lot, are now for sale in separate lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For particulars and prices apply to—

J. C. LANYON AND SON, Redruth, Cornwall.

Messrs. Lanyon and Son have several ENGINES FOR SALE in addition to the above, and would call particular attention to a PAIR of 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINES, at PENDARW UNITED MINES, Camborne, which are in every respect very superior; also several CORNISH BOILERS, from 6 to 12 tons.

Messrs. Lanyon and Son have always on hand a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MACHINERY of every description, including PUMPS from 20 inches to 6 inches.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from 8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

Some good secondhand HORIZONTAL ENGINES ON SALE, single and double, from 18 inches to 20 inches cylinders, suitable for winding, &c. GOOD BOILERS of all sizes.

CREASE AND CO., 20, CONGREVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the OKEL TOR MINE COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1873, at Two o'clock precisely, at the Okel Tor Mine, in the parish of Calstock, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of the said company of and in the lease under which their operations within and upon the said Mine have been carried on, together with the whole of the VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS belonging to the company, and now being within and upon the said Mine, and comprising, amongst numerous other effects:

ONE 50 in. CYLINDER ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam.

ONE 22 in. double STAMPING BEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke.

ONE 20 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke.

ONE BOILER, 11 tons, and FITTINGS, 3 tons.

ONE BOILER, 10 tons, and FITTINGS, 2½ tons.

ONE BOILER, 10 tons, and FITTINGS, 2 tons.

TWO 12-head STAMPS' AXLES, with lifters, frames, &c., complete.

TWO 11-feet BRUNTON'S CALCINERS, with brick and braces.

EIGHTEEN ROUND BUBBLES, floors, stands, and shafting gear, complete.

BALANCE BOB, with engine rod, &c.

CAPSTAN ROPE and STEEL WIRE ROPE.

POPPET HEADS and TIMBER about same.

FIFTY 12 in. 9 ft. PUMPS.

FIVE 12 in. HAND TOP DOOR PIECES.

FIVE 12 in. WINDBORES.

THREE 12 in. and ONE 11½ in. PLUNGER POLES.

THREE 12 in. and ONE 11½ in. PLUNGER POLE CASES and ONE 15 in. ditto.

THREE 12 in. and ONE 11½ in. STUFFING BOXES and GLANDS.

About 530 ft. 12 in. RODS.

50 fms. of STRAPPING PLATES and ROD PINS.

30 fms. STAPLES and GLANDS to plunger and other connections.

160 fms. of TRAM RAILS.

20 fms. of TRAM IRON at surface.

40 fms. CHAIN.

20 fms. NEW IRON.

8 exts. SMITH'S TOOLS, &c., &c.

Also the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of the company in TWO PIECES of LAND

at CALSTOCK aforesaid, containing 4 acres and 27 perches, held on lease for 99

years and 70 days from 15th April, 1871, at a yearly rent of £31 4s., determinable

at the option of the lessee as therein mentioned, and with an option on their part

of purchasing the freehold at a price therein stated, but subject to the rights of

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall to the Mines and

Minerals within and under the said lands, and also to certain other rights by the

said lease reserved.

Also a PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND at CALSTOCK aforesaid, containing 1A, 3 ft.

3 in., formerly belonging to Robert Perkins, Esq., and sold by him to the company.

The PLANT, MACHINERY, and EFFECTS include all the appliances requisite

for getting and treating tin ore (the Mine having been in full work until a very

recent date), and there are also very extensive arsenic fluxes and the chimney shaft

attacked thereto.

The machinery is by the best makers, and most of it has been lately acquired.

There is no water in the Mine, and the purchaser of it can in fact commence and carry on operations at once.

For further particulars, and to inspect the property, apply to the Official Liquidator, CHARLES LEE NICHOLS, Esq., No. 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, London; or MESSRS. DAVIDSONS, CAIRN, BANNISTER, and MORRIS, Solicitors, No. 79, Basinghall street, London; and ROBERT M. PAUL, Esq., Solicitor, Truro.

Dated 22nd September, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CWM VRON LEAD MINE,

NEAR LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on the Mine, by Mr. G. T. SMITH,

on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1873, at One o'clock p.m., the valuable

LEASES of the above Mine, also the PLANT and MACHINERY, consisting of a

ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, EGG END BOILER, DRAWING MACHINE,

CRUSHING MILL, pump rods, drawing lifts, ploughs, lift, tramroad, train

wagons, wheelbarrows, flat rod pulleys, chain pulleys, washing tables and strips,

giving machines, round bubbles with water-wheels, flat bubble, dolly tub, stamp

heads, screw stocks, iron wire rope, balance bob, angle bob, skips, winze kibbles,

tackles and ropes, and other things connected with mining operations.

The property will in the first instance be put up in One Lot, and if not sold the

plant, machinery, &c., will be sold in lots.

For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to E

FOR 1873.

POST FREE, TWO SHILLINGS, IN STAMPS.

**BAILEY'S
ILLUSTRATED INVENTIONS,**

(Sixteenth edition), 25th thousand, 1000 engravings, 150 pages, weight 10 ounces illuminated covers. Published at a great cost by

**J. BAILEY AND CO.,
INVENTORS, PATENTEES,
BRASSFOUNDEES,**

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**Engineers' & Contractors' Sundries,
AND USEFUL INVENTIONS**

or Cotton Spinners, Railway Companies, Engineers, Colliery Proprietors, and nearly every description of Employers of Labour, County Gentlemen, &c., &c.;

ALSO OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ENGINE AND BOILER FITTINGS,

PYROMETER INVENTORS AND PATENTEES;

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS

AND

TURRET CLOCK MAKERS;

Makers of the celebrated

AUTOMATIC CLOCKS,

For indicating the pressure of steam day and night, rise and fall of the tide, &c.

**Winding Indicators, Signal Bells,
&c., &c.**

DEPARTMENTS:

I.—BRASS FOUNDRY & STEAM FITTING DEPARTMENT.

II.—ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT.

III.—SMALL MACHINE, PUMP, AND FIRE ENGINE, &c., &c., DEPARTMENT.

IV.—CLOCK DEPARTMENT.

V.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

All profusely illustrated, described, and priced.

**J. BAILEY AND CO.,
ALBION WORKS,
SALFORD,
MANCHESTER.**

The above is sent free to Working Men's Clubs, Mechanics' Institutions, or Improvement Societies.

BAILEY'S SPECIALITIES FOR 1873.**BOILER FEEDING.****THE GRINDROD
BOILER FEEDER,**

Which keeps the water at one definite height day and night.

MUCH IN USE IN THIS DISTRICT.

THE

**STILWELL WATER HEATER
AND
LIME EXTRACTOR.****THE HALLAM
GIFFARD INJECTOR.**

These are all high-class inventions, and are with confidence recommended.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

**BICKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN
SAFETY FUSE,
FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.**

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1855, at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1862, in London; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION" in Paris, 1867; at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION" at Altona, in 1869; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," Vienna, in 1873.

**BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,** of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS AND ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attributed to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:

EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence
and Practical Success
of EnginesRepresented by
Model exhibited by
this Firm.**HARVEY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,**HAYLE, CORNWALL,
HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
AND 115, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES
STEAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, PIT
WORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
MINING PURPOSES.THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS
May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS,
by previous application at either of the above addresses.**CAPTAIN TREGAY'S
IMPROVED
STAMP COFFER,**

FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES.

The grateway is extended, discharge doubly increased, and power economised.
May be inspected in full work, on application to Captain TREGAY, Redruth, Cornwall, who is PREPARED to TREAT for GRANTING LICENSES for its use, or to SUPPLY THE MACHINES.TO MINE PROPRIETORS, COLLIER OWNERS, SINKERS,
QUARRYMEN, RAILWAY, AND OTHER CONTRACTORS.**DYNAMITE.**THE BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY (LIMITED),
the Sole Proprietors of NOBEL'S BRITISH PATENTS for DYNAMITE
or SAFETY BLASTING POWDER, has APPOINTED JOHNSON AND CO.,
1 RINDLE ROAD, DUDLEY, their DISTRICT AGENTS for North and South
Staffordshire, East Worcs-estershire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Cannock Chase Districts.

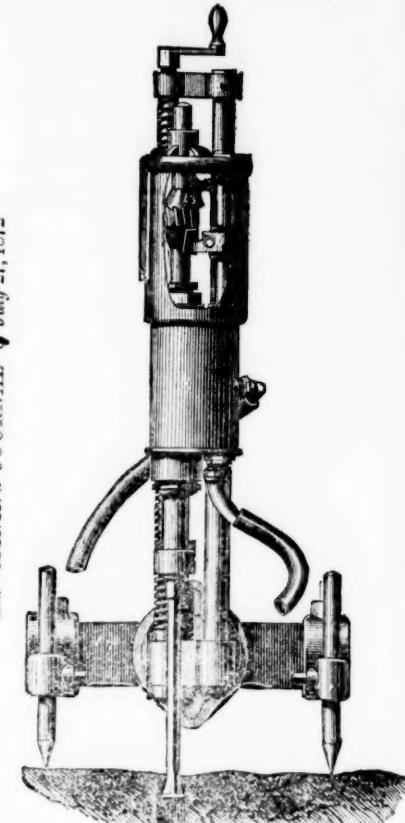
PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

MINES REGULATION ACT**STEMMERS, PRICKERS, CHARGERS, AND
SCRAPERS,**Which have been tried and found to answer the purpose, are
MANUFACTURED BYJAMES WHITFIELD,
OXFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**BENNETT'S SAFETY FUSE WORKS,
ROSEKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.****BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING
PURPOSES,**

Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETT, having had many years' experience as chief engineer with
Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety of
his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.
Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address.
LONDON OFFICE, —H. HUGHES, Esq., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET**GIRDWOOD'S
PATENT RECIPROCATING CRUSHER**Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER
WORK, and MORE OF IT, on same power than any other yet invented.
Apply for terms to GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith; or to the patentee,
ROBERT GIRDWOOD, Edinburgh.MAY BE SEEN AT WORK AT GREAT DARRENMINES, NEAR
ABERYSTWITH.**THE DON LUBRICATING OIL**
IS 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ORDINARY KINDS,
AND QUITE AS GOOD AND DURABLE.It is absolutely free from the very common defect of gumming.
Mr. HEWLETT, of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, says:—"I have used it for
two years, and find it to answer exceedingly well for lubricating purposes."
Trials may be made at our risk.

AGENTS WANTED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**DUNCAN BROTHERS,
2. BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.****THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:**
ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLESBOROUGH.The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron
Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and
coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every de-
scription of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters re-
lating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.
Offices of the Review: Middlesborough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London
11 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (60, Grey-street)**ARTESIAN BORINGS,**For WATER SUPPLY to TOWNS, LAND IRRIGATION, and MINERAL EXPLORATIONS may be executed of any diameter,
from 6 in. to 36 in., and to any depth to 2000 ft., by the**PATENT STEAM EARTH-BORING MACHINE OF
MATHER AND PLATT,**
MAKERS OF LARGE PUMPS AND PUMPING ENGINES,Improved Valves and Taps for Water, Steam, Gas, &c. Pistons and
Air-pump Buckets fitted with Patent Elastic Metallic Packing,
Of which 6967 have been made to March, 1873.ENGINEERS and MACHINE MAKERS to CALICO PRINTERS, BLEACHERS, DYERS, and FINISHERS,
SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.
PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.**McKEAN'S ROCK DRILL,**
FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK
500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE
(Counted by mechanism).
PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE
MACHINES WARRANTED.For full description, &c., see "ENGINEERING" of July 26, 1872,
and "MINING JOURNAL" of July 27, 1872.These machines are manufactured for McKean and Co. by
MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS,"
GLASGOW;MESSRS. VARRALL, ELWELL, AND MIDDLETON, AND
MESSRS. SAUTTER, LEMONNIER, AND CO., PARIS;
AND E. REMINGTON AND SONS, NEW YORK.

PORTABLE BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, and BLOWING STEEL furnished at lowest rates.

McKEAN AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
42, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., LONDON
AND 5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Circulars sent free.**JOHN BOURNE AND CO.,**
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
66, MARK LANE, LONDON.**COMPOUND WINDING ENGINES,**
Inexpensive, easily handled, and very economical in fuel.
COMPOUND ENGINES FOR ROLLING MILLWithout gearing and fly-wheel, and wholly exempt from break down.
Pumping Engines, Blowing Engines, Steam Boilers, Hydraulic Machinery, Washing Machines, Shearing Machines, Cranes, and all kinds of Apparatus required in Collieries and Ironworks.**THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY**
96, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Specially devoted to the Study of CHEMISTRY, TECHNOLOGY, and ASSAYING.
Laboratories open throughout the year.MARTIN MURPHY, F.C.S., &c., Principal
(Successor to the late Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT).

A Special Laboratory is devoted to Commercial Analyses of every description and to Mineral Assays.

Manufacturers' and Smelters' Analyses and Assays undertaken on contract.
Patentees and Inventors advised and assisted; Works and Mines inspected; erection of Manufacturers' Plant supervised, &c.TERMS AND FEES VERY MODERATE.
Further particulars and full prospectus on application to—
The Principal,
MARTIN MURPHY, F.C.S., &c.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.—At this season PARR'S LIFE PILLS are used by thousands. They possess the most astonishing and
vigorizing properties, clear from the body all hurtful impurities, promote appetite, aid digestion, purify the blood, and produce the state most to be desired, sound mind in a sound body.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s., 9d., and 1s. 6d. family packets 11s. each, by all respectable chemists and medicine dealers. They may also be had at all the principal drug stores in the East and West Indies, South America, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, &c.

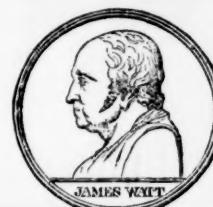
THE HALLAM GIFFARD INJECTOR.

These are all high-class inventions, and are with confidence recommended.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.



T. A. WARINGTON.
CO-PATENTEE OF "THE POWER-JUMPER,"
SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR
THE "KAINOTOMON" ROCK DRILL,
FOR SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, AND EFFICIENCY UNQUELLED; AND
ANDRE'S PATENT HYDRAULIC MINING PUMP,

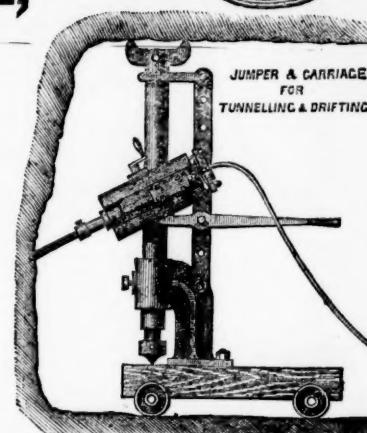


Both these Machines were awarded the FIRST-CLASS MEDAL at the Royal Cornwall Society's Exhibition, 1873.

ENGINEER, AND CONTRACTOR FOR

MINING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rock Drills, Coal Cutters, Air Compressors, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Steam Boilers, Stone Breakers, Quartz Crushers, Stamps, &c.



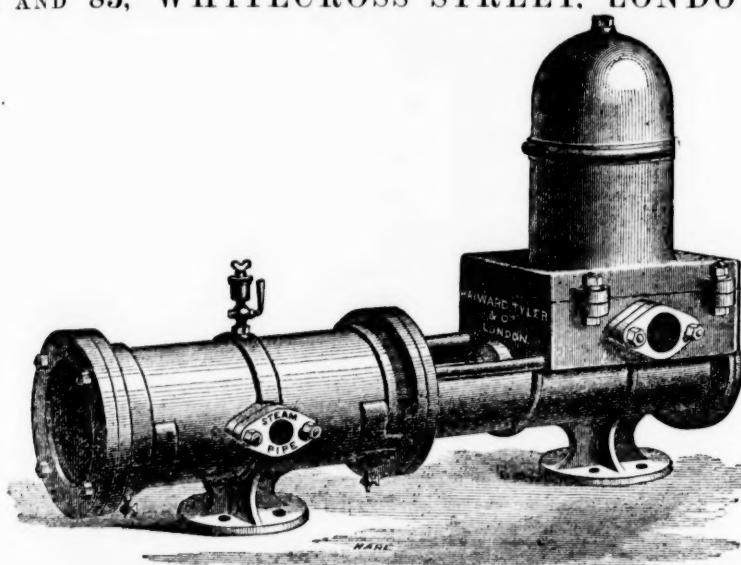
30, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

THE PATENT "UNIVERSAL" STEAM PUMP,

SOLE MAKERS,

HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,

84 AND 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.



The rapid and continued increase in the demand for these pumps for coal mines is the best testimonial to the remarkable success which has attended them, even under the most difficult circumstances.

"These pumps are now largely used in coal mines, where they have proved themselves extremely useful during the late floods. Their compactness and great power render them extremely useful."—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, Dec. 16, 1872.

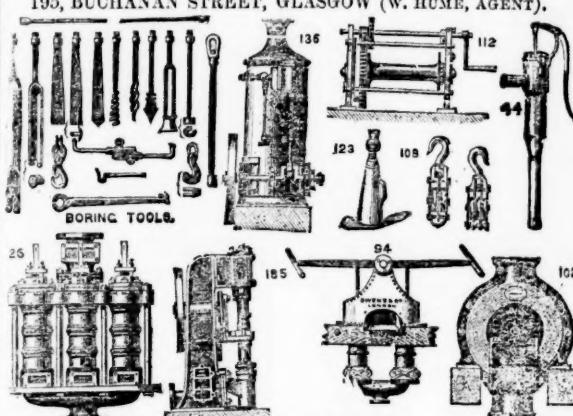
The Times, Dec. 10, 1869, speaks of them as "possessing many extraordinary advantages."

For remarkable instances of their powers see *Times*, Dec. 14, 1872; *Globe*, Dec. 10, 1872; *Morning Advertiser*, Dec. 9, 1872; *Engineer*, Dec. 20, 1872, &c. See also descriptions in the *Colliery Guardian* and *Mining Journal*.

S. OWENS AND CO.,

Hydraulic and General Engineers,
WHITEFRIARSSTREET, FLEETSTREET, LONDON

AND AT
195, BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW (W. HUME, AGENT).



MANUFACTURERS OF
BORING TOOLS, for testing ground for Minerals, Bridge foundations, Artesian Wells, &c., to any depth.
No. 26.—Treble Barrel and other Deep Well Pumps.
No. 133.—Vertical and other Portable Steam Engines.
No. 185.—Horizontal and Vertical Steam Pumping Engines.
No. 112.—Single and Double-purchase Crab Winches.
No. 103.—Pulley Blocks of all sizes.
No. 123.—Pulley Blocks of all sizes.
No. 91.—Bottle and other Lifting Jacks.
No. 44.—Portable Wrought-iron Pumps, ditto ditto
No. 102.—Bernay's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, of all sizes.

ALSO EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL MACHINERY,
COPRISING

TURBINES, WATER WHEELS, WIND ENGINES,
THE HYDRAULIC RAM, FIRE ENGINES, &c.
Catalogues and Estimates on application.

SOLID DRAWN BRASS BOILER TUBES,
FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS,
EITHER

MUNTZ'S OR GREEN'S PROCESS.

MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY (LIMITED),
FRENCH WALLS,
NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MINERS' PRICKERS AND STEMMERS

MUNTZ'S METAL,
ACCORDING TO THE NEW MINES REGULATION ACT.
BEST KNOWN MATERIAL.
MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY (LIMITED),
FRENCH WALLS,
NEAR BIRMINGHAM.



THE RAILWAY SPRING COMPANY,
MILLSANDS, SHEFFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
RAILWAY SPRINGS.

ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.

SEPARATION TROMMELS, JIGGING MACHINES, Continuous and automatic CLASSIFIERS, SHAKING TABLES, BUDDLES, PERFORATED PLATES.—For Trommels, Jigging Sieves, and Stamps' Grates. SACH'S ROCK-DRILL.—As used at Altenberg, Commern, Saarbruck, and Musen.

For particulars, apply to—

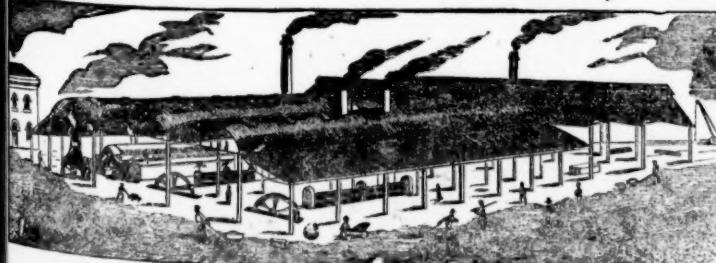
MESSRS. KEMBER AND CO.

CLARENDON GROVE, DRUMMOND STREET, N.W., LONDON

Just published, Free Edition.

GUIDE TO HEALTH; or, ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A New Medical Work on the Treatment of Local Debility, Consumption, Loss of Memory, Physical Depression, Indigestion, and all diseases resulting from loss of nerve power. Illustrated with vases and testimonials. Sent free for two stamps.—Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a confidential letter of advice.—Address, Dr. H. SMITH, 8 Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

ISAAC DIXON,
HATTON GARDEN, LIVERPOOL,



MANUFACTURER OF
CORRUGATED CURVED SELF-SUPPORTING IRON ROOFS,
Galvanised or painted (the most economical form of roof up to 45 ft. span); also

WROUGHT-IRON FRAMED ROOFS,

Of every description, suitable for wide spans.

These roofs are specially adapted for Forges, Rolling Mills, and general Roofing for Ironworks, Shipbuilding Yards, Mines, Collieries, Railways, &c.

For Roofs with Timber Framing, I. D.'s Galvanised or Painted Corrugated Slates or Sheets form a durable and cheap covering, costing only about the same, when fixed complete, as Felt and Boards.

Iron Cottages, Stores, Offices, and Buildings of any size or design. Wrought-iron Tanks.

DRAWINGS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	—	11 11 8	0 5 0	Apr. 1873
20000 Allt-y-Crib, l, Talybont*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 0 6	0 0 6	Feb. 1873
30000 Bamfylde, c, i, mn, Devon*	1 0 0	—	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5500 Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (41 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 10 9	—	—
18000 Boscastle Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
20000 Bettaclack, t, c, St. Just	101 5 0	110	90 92 1/2	619 15 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1871
50000 Blydon, *s-l, (£2000 Deb. B. S. p.)	100 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1872
40000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	—	2 8 6	0 4 0	Mar. 1873
3245 Cargill, s-l, Newlyn	4 15 11	17 5	1 1/2 1 1/4	4 16 3	0 12 6	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400 Cashwell, l, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
7500 Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0	July 1873
10000 Carn Brea, c, Illogan*	35 0 0	102 1/2	92 1/2	306	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1873
6000 Cath, & Jane, l, Penrhynedraeth	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 7 6	June 1873
2450 Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	19 14 9	17	16 17	11 17 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10246 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	0 12 0	—	2 1/2	1 1/2 2	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4295 Dolceth, t, c, Camber	10 14 10	52	50 52 1/2	103 1 2	0 15 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1873
10000 East Ballewstiden, t, Sancreed*	1 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 1	0 5 0	Aug. 1873
6144 East Cadon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	14 10	0 2 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
2000 East Darren, l, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	213 10 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	Apr. 1873
6400 East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	8	7 1/2 8 1/2	13 11 3	0 2 6	0 2 6	May 1873
5000 Exmouth, s-l, Clestow	0 7 6	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2200 Foxdale, l, Isle of Man†	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	July 1872
7050 Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 13 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000 Glasgow Corp., l, (£30,000 Deb. £1 p.)	10,000 15s. p.	214	214	4 10 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
6500 Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	15	14 15	16 1 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1873
25000 Great West Van, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
5000 Great Wheat Vor, t, Helston	40 0 0	31/2	31/2	15 19 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400 Green Hurlth, l, Durham	0 6 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1873
1024 Herdfoot, l, near Liskeard	8 10 0	5 1/2	4 4 1/2	62 5	0 15 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000 Hington, c, Calstock† (41 sh.)	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1873
25000 Killaloe, s-l, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 11 1/2	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
6000 Killifirth, t, Clonwater	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1873
4000 Lishburn, l, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	556	10 0	1 0	Mar. 1873
5120 Lovell, t, Wrenden	4 0 0	6	4 5	0 18 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1873
9000 Minera Mining Co., l, Wrexham*	5 0 0	35	30 35	63 1	0 8 0	0 8 0	Aug. 1873
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7 0 0	—	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
6400 New Pembroke, c, Par Station	5 0 0	21/2	1 1/2 2	0 17 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	July 1872
12000 North Hendre, l, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 2 6	June 1873
5694 Pend-an-drea, t, Redruth	8 2 0	8	6 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000 Penhul, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	21/2	2 2 1/2	2 18 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	May 1873
6000 Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	4 3 4	—	—	39 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1872
1712 Polterro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
18000 Prince Patrick, s-l, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 2 0	June 1873
12 6 7 Providence, t, U. L. Lelant	12 6 7	10	8 10	104 12 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
12000 Roman Gravel, l, Salop*	7 10 0	19 1/2	18 19	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	July 1873
10000 Shelton, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1872
5121 Silmeton Dressing, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 1	0 1 1	Sept. 1872
5122 Silmeton, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	100	100 105	759	0 2 0	0 10 0	July 1873
5000 South Carn Brea, t, Illogan	1 17 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1872
6000 South Corn Brea, t, St. Cleer	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	June 1870
242 St. Ives Just, amalgamated, t	3 18 7	9	—	17 5	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1872
8771 St. Just, amalgamated, t	10 15 0	11	10 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
10000 Tankerville, l, Salop*	6 0 0	12 1/2	11 1/2 12 1/2	3 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	Feb. 1873
25000 Terns, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
6000 Tincroft, t, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	48	45 47 1/2	45 3 6	1 0 0	0 0 0	July 1873
40000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	5 15 0	7	5 1/2 6 1/2	9 11 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000 Van, l, Llanidloes	4 5 0	40	37 1/2 40	10 7 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	June 1873
50000 West Wheat, t, c, Cheshire	10 0 0	6	4 1/2 5	52 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1873
2044 West Wheat Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	11	8 10	3 12 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
5122 West Basset, t, Illogan	5 2 8	35	30 35	638 10	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1872
5179 West Greenville, c, Camborne*	7 14 6	6	4 5	0 13 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	July 1873
4265 West Hurlth, t, St. Agnes	5 4 8	12	11 1/2 12 1/2	10 15 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	Aug. 1873
816 West Margaret, t, U. L. Lelant	13 17 6	3	2 3	82 2 3	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1872
10000 Wheat Mary, t, St. Dennis	5 0 0	—	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
1024 Wheat Mary Ann, t, Menheniot	10 0 0	—	—	74 5 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	June 1873
80 Wheat Ovies, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	522 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
12000 Wheat Russell, t, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
1356 Wheat Seton, t, c, Camborne	73 0 0	45	30 30 1/2	255 15 8	1 0 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
15000 Wheat Tregoss, t, Roche	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
10000 Wheat Whistler, t, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
25000 Wicklow, c, sw, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	52 9 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Clos.	Per share.	Last paid
25000 Alamillos, l, Spain†	2 0 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
30000 Almada and Trito Consol., *†	1 0 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 4 3	0 1 0	May 1873
20000 Australian, c, South Australia†	7 7 6	2	1 1/2 2	0 11 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1873
10000 Battle Mountain, c, (£6240 part pd.)	5 0 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 9 0	0 2 0	July 1873
67000 Bergens, t, Germany	10 0 0 0	—	—	56	0 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
12520 Bura Bura, t, So. Australia	5 0 0 0	27	27	26 27	13 15 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
20000 Cape Copper Mining, *† So. Africa†	7 0 0 0	27	27	26 27	0 5 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
40000 Cedar Creek, g, California*	5 0 0 0	23/4	1 1/2 2	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1873
30000 Central American Association†	0 15 0 0	—</					